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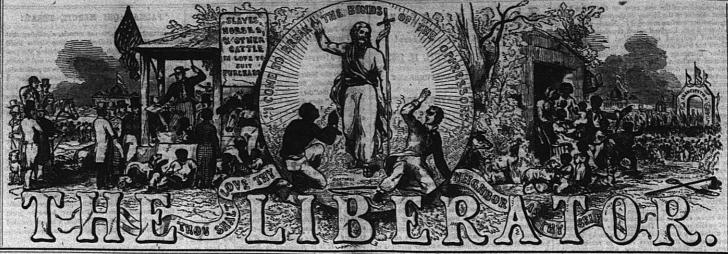
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The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, Penn If the Agents of the American, agamedianetts, Penn-girania, Ohio and Michigan Anti-Slavery Societies are athorised to receive subscriptions for The Lebenator.

EF The following gentlemen constitute the Financial Committee, but are not responsible for any debts of the aper, via: — WENDILL PHILLIPS, EDNUMD QUINCY, EDAUGE, ED JACKSON, and WILLIAM L. GARRISON, JR.

WM. LLOY D GARRISON, Editor.



Our Country is the World, our Countrymen are all Mankind.

it be a war of invasion or a war of insurrection, Congress has power to carry on the war, and subst carry it on, according to the law of war, and invaded country has all its laws and municipal institutions swept by the beard, and MARTILE FOWER TAKES THE FLACK OF WHIM. When two hostile armies are set in martial array, the commanders of both armies have power to emansipate all the slaves in the invaded territory."—J. Q. ADAMS.

oclaim Liberty throughout all the land, to all the inhabitants thereof."

"I lay this down as the law of nations. I say that mil-

"I lay this down as the law of sistions. I say that mili-liary authority takes, for the time, the place of all munic-lipal institutions, and SLAVERY AMONG THE REST;] and that, under that state of things, so far from its being true that the States where always exists have the exclusive management of the subject, not only the Presenters of the University of the States where always are the American that the slaves for the University EMAN-GIPATION OF THE SLAVES. ". From the instant that the slaveholding States become the theater of a war, civil, savile, or foreign, from that instant the war powers of Commence are the state of the state of the state of the slavety, in XVERY WAI IN WHICH IT GALLY

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Printers.

VOL. XXXII. NO. 15.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, APRIL 11, 1862.

WHOLE NO. 1633.

Refuge of Oppression.

WENDELL PHILLIPS IN PENNSYLVANIA

Personal denunciation is the most unpleasant part of a journalist's duty: but such is the infamous career of many men that the newspaper press would be conspiring against the public virtue and safety, it did not incessantly pursue them, and exercise all its energies to commote against them the perpetual odium of the nation. There is no man in this country-who deserves a more severe application of this rule than Wendell Phillips. He has scholarship and cloquence. But in what honorable direction has he employed his faculties for the last nineteen years? In the honorable field of his profession? In the composition of useful works? In instructing the people in their obligations to the country of their obligations to the country people in their obligations to the country of

In the bonorable field of his profession? In the composition of useful works? In instructing the people in their obligations to the country of their birth? In enlightened patriotic statesmaship? In generous assistance to make America the most happy of lands?—is this the line of conduct to which he has applied the fine talents that nature generously gave him? This line he certainly could have filled with eminent distinction: but he has not entered on it. Treason most bold, most reckless, most unblashing, and most dangerous has been his career. In a recent lecture in Washington this man said: "I have labored nineteen years to take nineteen States out of this Union, and if I have spent any nineteen years to the satisfaction of my Puritan conscience, it was then winder year. Unless within twelve months or twenty-four, Maryiand-ir a free State, Delaware, and half Virginia, would to God that building (the Capital) with this city of Washington, had been shelled to ashes hat July."

Here is not only a confession of guilt but also a boasful rhetorical amplification of it. This too in Washington—within earshot of the very President and Administration who have been eager to commit men offar less treason to Fort Warren and other places! In presence of this fact, we ask where is the honest consistency of the government? Was the offence of Mr. McMaster anything in comparison with that which this freebrand loudly declaimed of himself in the national Capital? Were any of the other imprisoned men equal to him in public criminality? The President is carrying on war against a most unjustifiable rebellion, and much of the energy of the war is owing to the truth that the South has been plotting separation for a long time: but Wendell Phillips declares himself to have labored for nineteen years to destroy the country. He makes his declaration in the ears of the President, and he says he will not desist; yet the ratior is allowed to remain at large! This is not honest consistency, We denounce it. We ask the people to demand its corre

and their friends against the criminal South.—Bo ton (Catholic) Pilot.

HOW TO PREVENT MORS - .

Wendell Phillips was mobbed at Cincinnati, as inentioned last week. It was wrong, mean, and expedient. Mobs are often the arguments of cowsometimes of intolerance, frequently of impa-rarely the result of calm deliberation, very rarely the expresses of justice. Every man ought to set his face against whem, in public and in private speak and act against them, and by the stern power of an enlightened public sentiment discountenance them where the property of the property of the series of the stern power of the series of t

ork Tribune. He said:—
"Now, I love the Constitution, though my friend by Fierpont) who sits beside me, has heard me curse a hundred times, and I shall again if it does not mean sitice. I have labored nineteen years to take nineteen states out of this Union, and if I have spent any nine-en years to the satisfaction of my Puritan conscience, was those injection years to

Speaking of the origin of the rebellion. Phillips declared that, "It was nobody's fault," but that "it is the inevitable results of the seeds our fathers planted seventy years ago;" and in another place, he says of the Fathers of the Republic, that they, "dared

the papers that now condemn the mob that hunted half plants, would praise the mob for hunting Hawks. May we not go still further, and say that if a newspaper in this city should advocate the destruction of the Constitution, and the disruption of the Union, to tet the South 90, it would be suppressed instantly, and its conductors justly held responsible for treason to the government.

The New York Tribung says: "It is wickedly false that Mr. Phillips advocates treason." That depends altogether on what treason is. The Tribung may not be the best authority on that delicate question. We believe it is treachery to the country now, to wish the city of Washington laid in ashes is slatery in the bolished in Maryland. Phillips says that, and the Tribung devotes six columns to spreading the infamous speech in which the sentiment is uttered. We regard it as the quintessence of treason to speak or print such sentences as we avoused from the Tribung, unless we quote them to protest against them in the name of the Constitution and the Union. The Springfield Republican says: "Wendell Phillips has the right to speak his opinions freely, and every friend of free speech must maintain that right." No, be has not. No man has a right to do wrong. No man has a right to demounce the government of his country in time of war. No dissunionist has a right to speak his necessary of the country does not such sentiments anywhere none. We are in a state of war. Every man must stand by the Union or keep quiet. We are utterly opposed to mobbing Phillips or any other man. But the peace and safety of the country does not be such as the province of the seathing and power man bust stand by the Union or keep quiet. We are utterly opposed to mobbing Phillips or any other man. But the peace and safety of the country does not be such as the province of the seathing and power man bust stand by the Union or keep quiet. We are utterly opposed to mobbing Phillips or any other man. But the peace and safety of the country of the leaders of Southern sentimen

WENDELL PHILLIPS.

WENDELL PHILLIPS.

Wendell Phillips, last evening deemed it expedient to tone down and sugar-coat his treasonable lecture on the War. With this slight difference, the discourse was substantially the same as THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE's report of it as delivered in Washington. The labors of the framers of the Constitution were scoffed at and queded, and he frankly admitted that he had been a zealous Disupionist for sixteen years, and until, through the working of the present war, he discovered glimmerings of universal and immediate emancipation, and of the blissful era of practical amalgamation. Comparing the relative exports of the West India Islands and of the New England States as the test of the supersority of the races, the lecturer deduced the statement that the negro beats the Yankee a hundred per cent. The audience, crinoline and broadcloth alike, enthusiastically applauded this announcement of their own inferiority to the greasy and half-civilized negroes of Jamaica and Hayti. So much for the audience. The existence of any Union sentiment whatever at the South-Phillips aswestly combatted and its allered ty to the greasy and half-civilized negroes of Jamaica and Hayu. So much for the audience. The can enlightened public sentiment discountenance them, whatever may be the provocation. It is better to suffer wrong than to do wrong. It is better to suffer wrong than to do wrong. It is better to suffer wrong than to do wrong. It is better to suffer wrong than to do wrong. It is better to suffer wrong than to do wrong. It is better to suffer wrong than to do wrong. It is better to suffer wrong than to do wrong. It is better to suffer wrong than to do wrong. It is better to suffer wrong the hand to do wrong. It is better to suffer wrong the hand to warm to the term to be the wrong a pour process of the wrong the hand to the injury done to public morals, order, safety, and permanent social peace, by a riot that strikes down a citizen without the regular process of law.

But is there no remedy for the wrong which such an arth traitor conquits, who goes into the capital of the nation, and into the peaceful cities of the land, and blurts out his treason in the ears of the parties of the land, and blurts out his treason in the ears of the parties of the land, and blurts out his treason in the ears of the parties of the land, and have the hard of this enemy of his country. And again, we ask, is there no remedy?

There is, and we are now speaking words that the highest officers of government have already embodied, we doubt not, and on which they are acting, if they are wise as they are patriotic. The remedy is the Darkman of the country will sustain them in the measures they may take to apply the force of government have all the country will sustain them in the measures they may take to apply the force of government the disunion, as published without criticism in the New York Tribune. He said:

Now, I love the Constitution, though my friend the proporties and impolitive the marks of distinguished consil red for the provision of the free to the constitution of Law and rowers the provising officer of each branch of Congress ha maica and Hayti. So much for the audience. Ine existence of any Union sentiment whatever at the South Phillips earnestly combatted, and its alleged non-existence formed the basis of an argument for the creation of a Union party of emancipated negroes and the colonization of the slaveholders. This sentences

Selections.

WIPE OUT THE NATION'S SHAME. A Speech for the Abelishment of Slavery in the

ed seventy years ago; "and in another place, he says of the Fathers of the Republic, that they "dared not trust God."

Referring to William Lloyd Garrison, the inveterate disunionist—who kept standing, time out of mind, at the head of his paper, the sentiment that the men who framed the Constitution had made "an agreement with death, and a covenant with hell," he characterized him as a "man who had done more, in the Providence of God, to shape the fate of this generation than any other one," and that he (Phillips) was "proud to sit at his (Garrison's) feet."

Such a man ought not to be allowed to stir up dissension and sedition at such a time as this. And if the Government at Washington that has filled Fort Lafayette and Fort Warren with secession traitors, suffers such a man to talk treason in Washington, it loses the glory that crowns the administration of justice when its IMPARTALITY commands the homage of an enlightened people.

But it is amusing, even in its seriousness, to read the fierce denunciations of the Cincinnati mob in the columns of those papers that have not a word to say when traitors of another stripe are mobbed! If Dr. Hawks should say in Irving Hall, "I have labored fifteen years to take fifteen States out of this Union," and if the Union is not broken up in two years, "would to God that the city of Washington had been shelled to ashes last July," he would have been hooted down, and driven from the city. Some of the papers that now condemn the mob that hunted Phillips, would praise the mob for hunting Hawks. May we not go still further, and say that if a newspaper in this city should advocate the destruction of the Constitution.

The New York Tribung says: "It is wickedly false that Mr. Pbillips advocates treason." That defined the Constitution of the United States semate on Tuexday, March 25, 1862.

By Henry Wilson OF Massachusetts and march and made "an agreement and the united States semate on the Constitution."

In the United States Senate on Tuexday, March 25, 1862.

By Henry Wilson OF

an America have been surrounded by an atmosphere tainted by the breath of the slave, and by the blinding and perverting influences of the social life of slaveholding society.

The Constitution gave Congress the "power to exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever," over this ceded ten miles square we call the District of Columbia. Instead of providing a code of humane, equal, and uniform laws, for the government of the capital of a Christian nation, Congress enactive description of the capital of a Christian nation, Congress enactive description of the capital of a Christian nation, Congress enactive description of the capital of a Christian nation, Congress enactive description of the capital of a Christian and Naryland and Virginia, as they then stood, should be in force on the north and south side of the Potomac. By this act, the inhuman and barbarous, the indecent and vulgar colonial slave codes of Maryland and Virginia became the laws of republican America for the government of its chosen capital. By this act of national legislation the people of Christian America began the fifst year of the inneteenth century, by accepting, reaffirming, and recuacting for the government of their new capital, the colonial legislation, enacted for the government of the wild hordes of Africa, which the colonial and commercial policy of England forced upon Maryland and Virginia.

The National Government, by recenacting the slave codes of the ceding States for the government of the ceded territory, accepted as its creed the wicked dogma that color, in the national capital, is presumptive evidence of slavery. In 1827 the Committee on the District of Columbia in the House of Representatives, reported that "in this District, as in all slaveholding States in the Union, the legal presumption is, that persons of color going at large without any evidences of their freedom are absconding slaves, and prima face liable to all the legal provisions applicable to that class of persons." The Committee state that in that part of waveg go unpushed that or usurp unlawful, and use it in the name of justice. Wendell part has been been considered that the same of justice. Wendell part has been been compared to the injury done to public same, compared to the injury done to public same in the case of the patricular to the capital station of the superblended in the compared to the injury done to the capital station, and into the peaceful cities of the land, before one computed the contribution, who goes into the capital station, and into the peaceful cities of the land, before the country to be tried, with the same complete failures as statemen than McClellan was relieved to this sense of the patricular station, and into the peaceful cities of the land, before the country to be tried, with the same complete failures as statemen than McClellan was administered, too, in a missistation of the same tried of the country to be tried, with the statement of the contribution of the same tried to the same tried tried to the same tried tried to t

initementally, of thickoper and damne. Critical superior of the properties of in this Anisonal Capital. And the properties of in this Anisonal Capital. Which should make the people of America hang before mentally perpetrated in this National Capital. All Being who keys watch and want over the human control of the children of men. Men and women for both the properties of the National Capital which should make the people of America hang the before the same and in creas way police controlled to the children of men. Men and women for both the properties of the National Capital white persons a considerable of the Capital white persons a considerable of the Capital white persons a considerable of the National Capital white persons a considerable of the National Capital white persons and the National Capital white persons are considered. This description, that color is precompute represented by the National Capital white persons the considerable of the National Capital (or personal transport of the Natio

the 24th of March, 1928, in a memoral to Congress, declared, "that it was not alone from the rapacity of slave-trader that the colored race in this District were doomed to suffer; that the laws sanction and direct a procedure unparalleled in glaring injustice by anything among the Governments of Christendom." They state that in the Summer of 187, "a doon, was taken up as a runaway slave and lodged in the jail of Washington City. He was advertised, but no one appearing to claim him, he was according to law put up at public auction for the payment of his jail fees, and sold as a slave for life! He was prechased by a slave-trader, who was not required purchased by a slave-trader, who was not required prechased by a slave-trader, who was not required to give security for his remaining in the District, and he was, soon after, slipped to Alexandria for one of the Southern States. An attempt was made postponed until like claim to freedom could be investigated, but their efforts were unavailing, and thus was a human being sold into perpetual bondage at the Capital of the freest Government on earth, without even a pretence of trial, or an allegation of erime." The men of New England, New York and Pennsylvania of that generation were responsible before Go for such decds of inhumanity.

But we of this age, in America, are not guiltees of like enormities. Senators will remember that when Congress assembed in December last, we found nearly sixty human being sold into epicture of the state of the st

Lafayette pronounced "the best fought battle of the Revolution."

They fought and fell by the side of Ledyard at Fort Griswold. They shared in the glorious defence and victory at Red Bank, which will live in our history as long as the Delaware shall flow by the spot made immortal by their valor. They endured with our fathers uncomplainingly the toils and privations of the battle-fields and bivouacs of the seven years campaigns of the Revolution from Lexington to Yorktown, to found in a America a Government which should recognize the rights of human nature. For more than sixty years, unmindful of their rights and ungrateful for their services in our hour of weakness, we have recognized in the capital of the nation, the wicked and insulting dogma which writes "slave" on the brow of all who inherit their blood. Let us of this age hasten to atone for this great wrong, by crasing that word from the brow of this prescribed race here, and making manhood, here at least, forever hereafter presumptive evidence of freedom.

cution the powers vested by this act in the said corporation."

Clothed by the Federal Government with this
power of legislation, the Corporation of Washington
has passed ordinances relating to persons of color,
bond and free, more oppressive, more inhuman, more
degrading, than the Colonial Black Code of Maryland, which Congress resifirmed in 1801.

By an ordinance passed on the 31st of May, 1827,
the Corporation of the City of Washington enacted,
"if any free colored person is found going at large
after 10 o'clock at night without a pass from some
respectable citizen, he shall be fined not exceeding
\$10. and locked up till morning." This act, often an freemen of America are responsible before of the fore Gold! And if we, their representaho now, for the first time, have the power, do
t these crimes against man forever, the guilt
eme will rest upon our souls, and we shall be
callings or duties require them to enter the streets

A statute like this, which requires every free coltord person to furnish the Mayor of the City of
Washington evidences of his or her title to freedom,
and to give bonds annually for his or her orderly
conduct, and failings to do to be sent to the WorkHouse, places ten thousand free persons of color at
the mercy of the Corporation officials of this city,
who may exercise, under color of this law, the most
oppressive acts of petty tyranny.

On the 29th of October, 1836, the Corporation of
the City of Washington, under the authority conferred upon it by the Government of the United
States, enacted that

"All secret or private meetings or assemblages whatsoever, and all meetings for religious worship beyond the hour of ten at night, of free negroes, mulatices, or slaves, are declared to be unlawful; and any colored person or persons found at such assemblages or meetings, or who may continue at any religious meeting after ten o'clock at night, shall for each offence pay the sum of \$5; and in the event of any such meant.

"If a slave breaks a street lamp, he shall be pun-shed by whipping on the bare back."

"If a slave breaks a street lamp, he shall be punished by whipping on the bare back."
"If any slave ties a horse to any of the trees on any of the public grounds in the City of Washington, he shall be punished by whipping on the bare back."
"If any slave willfully injures any dwelling-house or any of the appendages thereof, he or she shall be punished by whipping on his or her bare back, not exceeding thirty-nine stripes."
"Any slave offending against any of the laws regulating the public market shall be punished with not less than five nor more than twenty lashes on his or her bare back."

created, he shall be whipped not exceeding thirty-nine lashes."

"If any slave sets off any fire-crackers within one hundred yards of any dwelling-house, he shall be punished by whipping not exceeding thirty-nine stripes."

Do Senators believe that there can be found in the laws and ordinances of any Christian nation on the globe, acts so brutal, degrading, inhuman? It is time these bloody statutes for lashing men and women should be obliterated from the laws and ordinances of the capital city of the Republic.

The acts of Congress of March 8, 1805, and March 3, 1809, confirmed to the corporation of Georgetown all the rights, powers, and psivileges theretofore granted to the corporation by the General Assembly of Maryland, among which was the power to "pass, make, and ordain all laws necessary to take up, fine, imprison, or punish any and all vagrants, loose and disorderly persons, fire negroes, and persons having no visible means of support." Under this authority of Congress the Corporation of Georgetown enacted that every free black or mulatto person who should come to Georgetown to reside should exhibit to the Mayor satisfactory evidence of freedom, and enter into bonds for good conduct. On the 22d of August, 1845, the

every free black or milatto person who asould come to Georgetown to reside should exhibit to the Mayor satisfactory evidence of freedom, and enter into bonds for good conduct. On the 22d of August, 1845, the corporation of Georgetown passed an ordinance prohibiting under the penalty of thirty-nine lashes for slaves, and thirty days imprisonment for free colored persons, acla seemblages by day or night of black or colored persons, seemblages by day or night of black or colored persons, except religious meetings conducted by white men and terminated before half-past nine o'clock at night. From 1827 to 1845, while slavery was in the zenith of its power, the Corporation of the city of Georgetown passed many ordinances hardly less brutal, degrading and indecent than the statutes of the metropolis of the Republic.

These colonial statutes of Maryland, reaffirmed by Congress in 1801—these ordinances of Washington and Georgetown, sanctioned in advance by the authority of the Federal Government—stand this day unrepealed. Such laws and ordinances should not be permitted longer to insult the reason, pervert the moral sense, or offend the taste of the people of America. Any people mindful of the decencies of life, would not longer permit such enactments to linger before the eye of quilized man. Slavery is the prolife mother of these monstrous enactments. Bid slavery disappear from the District of Columbia, and it will take along with it this whole brood of brutal, vulgar and indecent statutes. In spite of these oppressive and cruel enactments, which have pressed with merciless force upon the black race, bond and free, slavery, for more than half a century has grown weaker, and the free colored stronger, at every decade. Within the last half century, the free colored population of the District of Columbia, and it will take along with it this whole brood brutal, vulgar and indecent statutes. In spite of the degrading influences of oppressive statutes, and a perverted public sentiment, this free colored population as it has i

Government and its institutions. To-day the free colored men of the District of Columbia possess hundreds of thousands of dollars of property, the fruits of years of honest toil—they have twelve churches, costing some 875,000, and eight schools for the instruction of their children. They are even compelled to pay for the support of public schools for the instruction of the white children, from which their own children are excluded by law, custom and public opinion. Some of these free colored men are distinguished for intelligence, business capacity, and the virtues that grace and adorn men of every race. Some of these men have in possession considerable property, real and personal. If Senators will go to the office of this city where deeds are recorded, they will find there a mortgage deed, dated the 30th of January, 1858, in favor of Alfred Lee, a colored man of this District, to secure a debt of \$12,000, signed by two Senators of the United States and their wives. One of those Senators, signing a mortgage deed to secure to a colored man of this District a loan of \$12,000, is a member of the Senate to-day: the other sleeps on the shores of Lake Michigan, in the city of his adoption, and the State that honored him.

This bill proposes to strike the chains from the limbs of 3,000 bondmen in the District of Columbia, to crase the word "slave" from their foreleads, to convert them from personal chattels into free men, to lift them from the degradation of personal servitude to the dignity and responsibilities of manhood, to place them in the ranks of free colored men, to perform with them the duties and bear with them the responsibilities of life. This bill, if it shall become law, will simply take 3,000 men from humiliating and degrading servitude, and add thein to the 12,000 free colored men of this District, to be absorbed in that mass of industrious and law abbiling men. The passage of this bill by the Congress of the Ulaited States will not, cannot, disturb for a moment the peace, the order, the security of so

friends, relatives, brothers, and litting from them by the necessities, the passions, and the pride of slave-holding society.

This bill to give liberty to the bondman deals justly, aye, generously, by the master. The American people, whose moral sense has been outraged by slavery and the black codes enacted in the interest of slavery, in the District of Columbia, whose fame has been soiled and dimmed by the deeds of cruelty perpertated in their national capital, would stand justified in the forum of nations if they should smite the fetter from the bondman, regardless of the desires or interests of the master. With generous magnanimity, this bill tenders compensation to the master, out of the earnings of the toiling freemen of America. In the present condition of the country, the proposed compensation is full, ample, equitable. But the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. Davis) raises his warning voice against the passage of this measure of justice and beneficence. He repeatedly assures the Senate that he gave utterance to what he knew; that his warnings and predictions were infallible prophecies. The Senator predicted in excited, if not angry tones, that the passage of this bill, giving freedom to three thousand bondmen, will bring into this District beggass—and crime; that the "liberated negroes will become a sore, a burden, and a charge;" that they "will be erimals; "that "they will become pappers;" that "they will be engaged in crimes and petty misdemeanors"; that "they will become a charge, a pest, and a blight upon this society." The Senator emphatically declared, "I know what' I talk about!" "I speak from what I know!" Assured, confident, defant, bitter, the Senator asserts that "a negro's idea of freedom is freedom from work," that after they acquire their freedom they become "lazy," "indolent," thrilless," "incofficient," "vicious," "vagabonds." The Senator from Kentucky, who speaks with so much assurance, may have the right to speak in these terms of emancipated slaves in receion is recedom from work, that are they are quire their freedom from bowes, that are they are quire their freedom they become "lazy," "indolent," "triffless," "workholes," "inefficient," "vicious," "vagabonds." The Senator from Kentucky, who speaks with so much assurance, may have the right to speak in these terms of emancipated slaves in Kentucky, but he has no authority so to speak of the 12,000 free colored men of the District of Columbia. One-sixth part of the fispulation of this District are free persons of color. (Under the weight of oppresticy have, by their industry, their obedience to law, their kindly charities to each other, established a character above such reproaches as the Senator from Kentucky applies to enancipated bondmen. As a class, the free colored people of this District are not worthless, vicious, thriftless, indolent, vagabonds, criminals, paupers, nor are they a charge upon this society. The Senator from Kentucky, Sir, has no right to apply to them these disparaging epithets. Do they not support themselves by their industry and thrift? Do they not support their own schools? Do they not support their own schools? Do they not support their own schools? Do they not care for their sick and their dying? Do they not bury their dead free of public charge? What right, then, has the Senator from Kentucky to come into this chamber and attempt to deter us from executing this act of emancipation, by casting undespreading the search of the Mexica and prophecies so oracularly announced by the Senator from Kentucky.

But the Senator from Kentucky, upon this simple proposition to emancipate in the National capital free thousand bondmen with compensation to loyal masters, chooses to indulge in wagne talk about "aggressive and destructive schemes," unconstitutional policy," the "horrors of the French Revolution," the "horrors of the French Revolution

a, threat or menace from the champions of slavery ould remind the Senator that the people whos I would remind the Senator that the people whose representatives we are, now reasize in the storms of battle that slavery is and must ever be the relentbattle that slavery is and must ever be the relentless and unappeasable enemy of free, institutions in
America, the mortal enemy of the unity and perpetaity of the Republic. Slayery perverting the
reason, blinding the conscience, extinguishing the
patriotism of vast masses of its supporters, plunged
the nation into the fire and blood of rebellion. The
loyal people of America have seen hundreds of thousands of brave men abandon their peaceful avocations, leave their homes and their loved ones, and
follow the flag of their country to the field, to do
soldiers' duties, and fill, if need be, soldiers' graves,
in defence of their perilled country; they have seen
them fall on fields of bloody strife beneath the folds
of the national flag; they have seen them suffering,
totured by wounds or disease, in camps and hospatals; they have seen them returning home mainod by shot or shell, or bowed with disease; they
have looked, with sorrowful hearts upon their passing coffiens, and gazed sadly upon their graves among
their kindred or in the land of the stranger; and they
know—yes, sir, they know—that slavery has caused
all this blood, disease, agony, and death. Realizing
all this—aye, sir, knowing all this, they are in no
temper to listen to the threats or menaces of apologists or defenders of the wicked and guilty priminal
that now stands with uplifted hand to strike a deathlow to the national life. While the brave and
loyal men of the Republic are facing its shots and
shells on bloody fields, their representatives will less and unappe le enemy of free, institutions in

extermination of the one race or the other? In what chapter of the history of the world is such exterminating warfare recorded? Nearly a quarter of a century ago, England struck the chains from eight hundred thousand of her West India bondmen. There has been no conflict there between the races. Other European nations have emancipated their colonial bondmen. No wars of races have grown out of those deeds of emancipation. One sixth part of the population of the District of Columbia are free colored persons—emancipated slaves, or the children of emancipated slaves. The existence of this numerous class of liberated slaves has not here established, "as inexorably as fate," a conflict between the races. More than one sixth of the population of Delaware are free colored persons—emancipated slaves, or the descendants of emancipated slaves. The existence in Delawary of this large class of emancipated slaves has not produced a war of races. The people of Delaware have never sought to hunt them like beasts, and exterminating warfare of races rages on the soil of Maryland. No, sir; no! Emancipation does not inevitably lead to an exterminating war of races. In our country, the enfranchisement of the bondman has tended to elevate both races, and has been productive of peace, order, and public security. The doctrines so confidently pre aimed by the Senator from Kentucky have no basis whatever to rest upon. either in reason or history. The Senate, I am sure, will not close the chapters of history which record the enfranchisement of bondmen, nor will they ignore the results of their own experience and observation, under the influence of the positive, impassioned, and emphatic assertions of the Senator from Kentucky.

This bill, Mr. President, for the release of persons held to service or labor in the District of Columbia in both Houses, to whom it was referred, have agreed to it, with a few amendments proposed by the Senator from the Committee on the District of Columbia in both Houses, to whom it was referred, have agreed to i

sponsibilities now pressing upon it. An act of neficence like this will be hailed and applauded the nations, sanctified by justice, humanity, and ligion, by the approving voice of conscience, and the blessing of Him who bids us "break every youndo the heavy burden, and let the oppressed free."

WENDELL PHILLIPS IN OHIOAGO.

WENDELL PHILLIPS IN CHICAGO.

For the week past, the columns of the Secession Times have been filled with appeals to mob violence to break up the lectures of Mr. Phillips at Bryan Hall, announced by the Young Men's Association. Nothing was spared to bring about such an end. With a shamelessness that in a good cause would be bravery, and a persistence worthy of a better end in view, they have openly urged and secretly plotted to reproduce in Chicago the Cincinnati outrage. And the attempt has failed utterly.

The tribute was a noble one thus paid to free speech and a free discussion of the great issue of the day. Any one who was present last evening must have been blind and deaf not to have read the augury. Had Bryan Hall been two or three times as large, it would have been a duplicate or triplicate demonstration, and proof that the hearts of the people are right on this question—that in their view slavery is dead—and they prefer to listen to those who "come to bury, not to praise."

We give enough of his speech to show what is the mission of Wendell Phillips, pleading and entreating his fellow-citizens to spare not the monster evil of slavery, and to evidence the spirit in which Chicago has received him. Here at least there are no mobs. Never was the matter better tested than last evening, and it now stands emphatically on record that such is the case. Never were appeals to base passions more shameless, and a premium on mob violence more openly offerquietly as to a Sabbath service, and the few minions of The Times slunk away rebuked. We have no and a premium on mob violence more openly offer-quietly as to a Sabbath service, and the few minions of *The Times* slunk away rebuked. We have ne elaborate comments to make upon Mr. Phillips's lec-ture. It was eminently patriotic, as our report will convince all who do not put the salvation of slavery before the preservation of the Union. It takes the ground that there can be no peace without the ex-tinction of slavery, whose root the war has laid bare. Hougest-minded men are yeary much of that consisten Honest-minded men are very much of that opinion -Chicago Tribune.

Simply as a specimen of the sublime and solid lying by which the Democratic organs hope to carry this election, we quote from the last issue of by no means the most characterless among them—The New Haven Register—which coolly says:—

"Wendell Phillips everywhere avoics himself a disunionist, and expresses his gratification that [as he says] the Union is broken and the Constitution destroyed."

ist, and expresses his gratification that [as he says] the Union is broken and the Constitution destroyed."

—Probably fifty thousand people have heard, and hardly less than five millions have read, Mr. Phillips's fectures this Winter, wherein he has repeatedly and explicitly stated that whereas he has been a disminoint, believing the Union to be a bulwark of slavery, he is now unequivocally and heartily for the Union, because he is satisfied that the Union cause is now inseparably bound up with that of Impartial Liberty. He has imposed no conditions, made no qualifications, but a hundred times said, "I comprehend perfectly that many of you Unionists do not mean Emancipation; I realize that the war is not waged for Emancipation is but I see further, that you will have to emancipation but I see further, that you will have to emancipate or be beaten, and am with you at all hazards and to the last." Such is the spirit, such the drift, of Mr. Phillips's War lectures, and such are the utterances which Democratic ruffians do their utmost to suppress by yells, pavingstones, and had eggs. He who does not see that their hearts are with Jeff Davis and his crew, can have nothing like a heart of his own.—New York Tribune.

**East Referring to the late dastardly pro-slavery.

mob in Cincinnati, Frederick Douglass's Paper | says:—
No doubt that the object of the mob was to humble Weadell Phillips, and at the same time to cheer the rebels with the hope that they still have friends and allies at the North. Neither object is accomplished. The proud slaveholder feels only contempt for such exhibitions of servility on the part of Northern mobs. As to humbling Wendell Phillips, or shutting him out of the popular heart, that cannot be done. He shines all the brighter for every assult made upon him, and will be welcomed by the people of the North and East with a more glorious enthusiasm for this new manifestation of violence towards him. Wendell Phillips looked grand at the Capital, with the eyes of the nation upon him; but grand as he looked at that moment, he was incomparably grander when he stood calm and serene in Cincinnati amid the tempest and storm of a howing pro-slavery mob thirsting for his noble blood.

We observe that it has been basely asserted that a Mr. Thillips was mobbed for uttering treasonable and disunion sentiments. The Satanic press know better. When the Union was perverted and polluted by slavery—when it was an engine for extinguishing the freedom of the North, and perpetuating the slavery of the black man at the South—Mr. Phillips repudiated the Union, and did all he could, by moral means, to induce his fellow-citizens to follow his example; but no man has spoken with more energy and eloquence, in behalf of the Union, as

by mora means, to make an interest may be a clow his example; but no man has spoken with more energy and elequence, in behalf of the Union, as warred upon by the slavebolding traitors, than has Mr. Phillips. All this is patent to the press which

Mr. Phillips. All this is patent to the press which blow to the national life. While the brave and loyal men of the Republic are facing its shots and shells on bloody fields, their representatives will hardly quail before the frowns and menaces of its champions in these chambers.

This constor from Kentucky proposes by his amendment to remove from the District, from the United States, the persons emancipated under the provisions of this bill. He tells us that, "whenever any, power, constitutional or unconstitutional, assumes the responsibility of liberating slaves where slaves are numerous, they establish as inexorably as faste, a condict between the races that will result in the exile or extermination of the one race or the other."

If how it "exclaims the Senator. How does the Senator know it? In what age and in what country has the eman injustion-of one race resulted in the

The Liberator.

No Union with Slaveholders! BOSTON, FRIDAY, APRIL 11, 1862.

TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNIVERSARY

AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

The Twenty-Eighth Annual Meeting of the American Asti-Slavery Society will be held in the Church of the Puritans, (Dr. Cheever's,) in the city of New York, on Tuesdax, May 6, commencing at 10 celock, A. M. In the evening, another public meeting will be held in the Cooper Institute, commencing at half past 7 o'clock. The names of speakers for these meetings will be seasonably announced.

The Society will meet, for business purposes only, in the Lecture Room of the Church of the Puritans, at 34 P. M. on Tuesday, and 10 A. M. on Wednesday.

In the Lecture Room of the Church of the Paritans, at 3½ P. M. on Tuesday, and 10 A. M. on Wednesday. The object of this Society is still—as at its formation—the immediate and total abolition of slavery wherever existing on the American soil, because of its inherent sinfulness, immorality, oppression and barbarity, and its utter repugnance to all the precepts of the Gospel, and all the principles of genuine Democracy; its measures are still the same—peaceful, moral, rational, legal, constitutional; its instrumentalities are still the same—the new the press the lecturings and rational, legal, constitutional; its instrumentalities are still the same—the pen, the press, the lecturing field, tracts and other publications, etc., etc., disseminating light and knowledge in regard to the tyrannical power claimed, possessed and exercised by slaveholders, the actual condition of their miserable victims, and the guilty complicity of the people of the North, religious, ly, politically, governmentally, with those who "trade in alaves and the souls of men;" its spirit is still the in alayes and the souls of men; its spirit is still the same—long-suffering, patient, hopeful, imparilal, be-nevolent alike to the oppressor and the oppressed, zealously intent on "promoting the general welfare and securing the blessings of liberty" universally, "knowing no East, no West, no North, no South," but embracing the whole country in its charitable and humane concern, and conflicting with nothing just, honest, noble and Christian in sentiment, practice or

tendency.

In regard to the struggle now going on between the Government and the Rebel States, this Society is unequivocally with the Government, because it has done no wrong to those States, nor furnished any justification for such a treasonable procedure on their part. Yet the Society sees in this awful conflict the fulfilment of the prophetic declaration—"Ye have not proclaimed liberty every man to his brother, and every man to his neighbor; therefore, I proclaim a liberty for you, saith the Lord, to the sword, to the pestilence, and to the familen";—and it trusts that, in the spirit of sincere repentance and deep humiliation, acknowledging the righteous retribution which has come upon them, THE PROPLE will imperatively demand of the nder the war power,) that it forthwith decree the im mediate and entire abolition of slavery, so that peamay be restored on an enduring basis, an

of the nation preserved through universal justice.

• In behalf of the Executive Committee, WM. LLOYD GARRISON, President WENDELL PHILLIPS, CHARLES C. BURLEIGH, Secretaries.

THE NEW YORK (CITY) ANTI-SLAVERY SO CIETY will hold its anniversary in the Cooper In on WEDNESDAY evening, May 7th.

THE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

This act of national justice and self-respect was among the carliest that the Abolitionists pressed upon the attention of Congress; and for a long series of years, through their untiring efforts, multitudes of petitions, very numerously signed, were annually sent to that body from all parts of the Free States,—excitives were annually sent to that body from all parts of the Free States,—excitives were sent to the property of th long as the South chose to be represented in Con-gress, she successfully resisted every effort nade to cleanse the District, over which it held entire jurisdic-tion, from the loathsome pollutions of slavery. It has required her perjured withdrawal from that body, and a fierce and bloody civil war which she has trai orously instigated for the overthrow of the Federal Government, to render it morally possible for Congress favorably to entertain a proposition for the abo-lition of slavery within the limits of the District. It will be seen by the following extract from a letter from the Washington correspondent of the Boston Journal, that special credit is due to Hon. Henry Wilate liberation of every slave in the District :-

"The vote of the Senate, ransoming the slaves in this District, is a memorable event. Slavery, hitherto a national institution, because sanctioned at the seat of government, will now become sectional, and Columbia,

'Unloosening her bonds,
By her strong will shall be at last the home
Of broadly-based and virtuous liberty.'

By her strong will shall be at last the home Of breadly-based and virtuous liberty.'

Massachusetts has good reason to feel proud of the triumphant-result of the labors of her Senators in bringing about this important movement. General Wilson first introduced the bill, almost exactly as it has been passed, on the 10th of December, and through his persistent and earnest efforts the Committee on the District were induced to report it on the 18th of February, since which has has steadily urged its passage, which has only been impeded by the fruitless endeavors of others to amend it in accordance with their individual desires. But the Senate finally passed the General's original bill, which practically strikes the fetters from the slave, without violating the rights of the legal owner, thus carrying out the great principle of constitutional government, by which liberty is founded on law, and progress is conservative. While we rejoice that the metropolis of our free republic will no longer be profaned by the wrongs of slavery, or be descerated by the barbarisms of slave-owners, let us not forget to remember, as the chief working antagonist of this social curse, HENEY WILSON, a Massachusetts Senator."

We print in our present number, with very great pleasure and without abridgment, Mr. Wilson's straight-forward, matter-of-fact, able and luminous speech in favor of the bill to abolish slavery in the District, as delivered in the Senate on the 27th ultimo. We ask for it a thorough perusal: its humiliat ing and afflicting facts, respecting the slave code t which Congress has given its sanction from the b ginning till now, will cause a blush on every virtuou cheek, and excite a generous indignation that such de could have been tolerated for an hour.

The bill was also earnestly sustained by Mr Sum ner in a speech cliaracterized by rhetories and eloquent expression, for which we sh to make room in another number. rhetorical excellence ich we shall endeavor

Senator Fessenden, of Maine, gave to the bill a de cided support, in a speech of marked ability. We shall record as much of the discussion upon it in both houses, as our limits will permit—the meanure being one of historic importance, and having a most pregnant relation to the future legislation of the

Of course, the "loyal" slaveholding Senators, such as Saulsbury of Delaware, and Davis of Kentucky, were rampant in their opposition to the passage of the bill, and tried the old game of bluster and menace,

THE AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

This Society has lately received from the British ad Foreign Bible Society the offer of two thousand aunds sterling, as a mark of Christian sympathy, d a help (supposed to be needed) in our pres

To this the Managers of the American So To this the Managers of the American Society re-ply, with thanks, first, that their treasury is well pro-vided, and that they need no money at present; and next, that "they do not deem it proper, in their pres-ent circumstances, to receive directly this proffered

This form of expression seems to imply some diffi-culty, other than an overflowing treasury, in the way of their reception of the above liberal offer. And this presumption is strengthened by an italicised note, ap-pended to so much of the correspondence in question as the Managers allow to appear in the religious papers on this side the water. The note is as follows:—

on this side the water. The note is as follows:

"A further explanatory letter was also sent by the Secretary of the American Bible Society of Mr. Bayne."

This letter no doubt contains, besides the explanations that are withheld from American readers, some suggestion of a manner in which the American Society may indirectly avail itself of the two thousand pounds. If it is published in England, I hope we shall receive it from some friend there.

The Mauagers of the American Bible Society certainly belong to the class who are hoping for a reconstruction of our political system without interference with slavery. Nine of their Vice Presidents, and one hundred and fifty-eight of their Life Directors, are from slave States. Are the Managers fearful

one hundred and fifty-eight of their Life Directors, are from slave States. Are the Managers, fearful of hurting the feelings and alienating the minds of these worthy gentlemen, by taking money from the nation which declines to recognize the Southern Confederacy? Do they estimate the continued good-will of the slaveholders as worth more to them in the future than ten thousand dollars at present? The secret letter may perhaps throw light upon these matters.

ters.

Abolitionists know very well the consistently pro-slavery attitude which the Managers of the American Bible Society have always preserved, ever since they refused, in 1834, and again refused, in 1835, to accept the offer of \$5000 from the American Anti-Slaver

Society, on condition of their distributing Bibles to slaves as well as to others.

We know very well, also, that the sort of pick which prevails at the South does not prevent its professors from holding, buying, selling and flogging slaves, nor from "breeding" them (black, yellow and white) for the market. But are the Southern officers and partners of the Bible Scatters. officers and patrons of the Bible Society as cruel and oppressive as the other slaveholders? A recent let-ter from a missionary at Port Royal contains valuable

ter iron a missionary at information upon this point.

The correspondent of the Standard at that station, Rev. N. R. Johnston, a most intelligent and feustworthy witness, writing from Beaufort, S. C., March 15, 1862, gives some incidents illustrating the character of the religion taught in the Episcopal church in tha

"Yeaterday, I had a long interview with an old man, a deacon in the Episcopal church, (colored.) who, when I read several portions of Scripture directly anti-slavery, seemed perfectly astonished.—Said he: 'And dat is de law of de Lord! Dem parts we neber hear read to us.' This deacon's children were all taken from him by his master when the army came here.

dren were all taken from him by his master where the army came here.

"To-morrow I am to preach in the Episcopa church, where used to worship the largest white congregation of the wealthiest slaveholders on the island—the Rhetts, the Barnwells, the Habershams. To give you an idea of the character of the religion of which this house used to be the headquarters, let me mention an illustration. Samon was the property of an Episcopal decraymae. mention an illustration. Sameon was the property of an Episcopal clergyman, living most of the time in Charleston. He was sexton of the church here. His wife and children were the slaves of the pastor of this church, and lived with Samson at the time the army came here. On the night of the flight from Beaufort, Walker, the parson, came into Samson's house at the hour of midnight, and tore the wife and children out of bed, and dragged them away with him. This I have from the lips of poor, heart-broken of the samson, and is made and consequence. Many similar cases have come to my knowledge."

On turning to the last Annual Report of the Amer ican Bible Society, I find that the parson Walker here referred to is a Life Member of the Society, and

President of the Auxiliary Bible Society established in Beaufort District.

Here we have a specimen of the beauties of oral Biblical instruction, administered by slaveholders. An aged colored man, the slave of one Episcopal clergyman, and attendant on the church of another, had gyman, and attendant on the church of another, had never heard one of the many anti-slavery portions of the Old and New Testaments read, either in church or at home! And as to the pretence that the picty in vogue in South Carolina makes its professors and its ministers so just and so Christian that they may safely be trusted with the ownership of men and wo-men—look at the Rev. J. R. Walker, D.D., Rector of the Episcopal Church and President of the Bible Society, who, when obliged to flee, for fear of meeting a traitor's punishment, drags another man's wife and children out of bed in the middle of the night, and carries them off with him !-c. K. W.

THE MISSION SCHOOL AT CHATHAM, C. W.

To the Editor of the Liberators

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LIBERATORS,
SIR,—Whatever may have been said in public or
otherwise, in opposition to this school, has as yet
failed to prove that it is not doing a great work for the
colored people in this vicinity. Heretofore, the atmosphere has been freighted with sordid opinions
about this school, which were conceived in the evil
passion of persons who have never visited it, nor even
given themselves the trouble of knowing its true status. We are too prone in becoming the converts of
a prevailing sentiment, without setting ourselves
aright upon its veracity.

I had no disposition to do so.

On the 18th inst., this school held its examination; On the 18th inst., this school neid its examination; and, truly, it was a complete success, and an honor to its teacher, Mrs. I. D. Shadd. Sixty-five scholars were in attendance this term. The branches taught were Algebra, Arithmetic, History, Philosophy, Gram-For a series of bitter and malignant attacks upon Deliver the Complete State of the Complet were an attendance this terms.

were Algebra, Arithmetic, History, Philosophy, Grammar, Geography, Botany, Penmanship, &c. &c. There were present some of the best educated colored men of Chatham, who took part in examining the several classes. The scholars were neatly clad, and an exclasses. The scholars were neatly clad, and an exclassion of the scholars were neatly clad, and an exclusion of the scholars were neatly c present, interspersed with music from the melodeon by some of the pupils who are learning this branch.

The following pupils received prizes:—Miss Mary
Hosey 1st, Wm. Russell 2d, and Wm. Douglass 3d
with the assurance on the part of his friends that he
prize in History; C. Hosey and Lloyd Wheeler prizes raphy; George Burton, 1st prize in Gram-ary Levere, 1st prize in Arithmetic; Elihu Smith, 1st prize in Catechism of History, John Jones, 2d; Henry Smith, prize in Penmanship; Henry Jones, 1st prize in Mother's Catechism; Miss Martha

cott, prize for exemplary conduct.

Mrs. I. D. Shadd is a woman of great forbearar and integrity, and under her and Mrs. M. A. S. Ca-(its agent) management, the school will rise above surges of opposition. ry's (its

JOHN W. MENARD. Yours, for truth, JO Chatham, March 26th, 1862.

We acknowledge our indebtedness to Hon. Charles Sumner, Hon. Henry Wilson, Hon. William Pitt Fessenden, and other members of the Senate, for various congressional speeches and documents.

"PALMAM QUI MERUIT, FERAT."

A paragraph has gone the rounds, signifying that ienerals McClellan, Halleck, and Don Carlos Buell ouversed by telegraph many hours during the pro-ress of the great battle at Fort Donelson, and "made gress of the great battle at Fort Donelson, and "made all the orders and dispositions of forces to perfect the victory and pursue the broken columns," Sc. I should rejoice at the news that Gen. McClellan had done any fighting, were it with telegraph batteries only. But I cannot indulge, as so many accent to, this consoling illusion. I must first be informed by some of the swift and indefatigable trumpeters of the illustrious cunctator—some of that corps of Mamelukes, who assume to regulate, without or against law, our most vital concerns—how the wires, worked by the trio of Generals, were connected with the head-quarters of Gen. Grant or the battle-fields of Donelson? No telegraph, except those belonging to the enemy, reached within eighty or one hundred miles of the seene of action. This was rather a serious obstacle to Gen. Grant's profiting by the skill and promptitude to Gen. Grant's profiting by the skill and promptitude of the commander on the Potomac, however great those may be, or of the other Dons, who are paradec in this vain attempt to depreciate real and confer ficti tious merit.

"Percy is but my factor, good my lord, T engross up glorious deeds in my behalf."

In conclusion, Mr. Editor, I do not wonder that all pro-slavery and nearly all West Point are eager to ap-propriate to their so much magnified leader (owne ig-notiem pro magnifico) the honors of others, since he has achieved none in his own person.

JUSTICE.

WENDELL PHILLIPS IN WISCONSIN

Madison, Wis., April 1, 1862.

It has occurred to me that it might be interesting to you and your readers to know what kind of a reception we gave to your friend and coadjutor, Wendell Phillips, here in the capital of Wisconsin. Thinking that I am probably as near a "Garrisonian," by faith and practice, as any in the place, and probably the only one in the requires received the I. the only one in the regular receipt of the Liberuter, I have taken up the pen to write you about it. It was Mr. Phillips's first appearance here, I think, and curiosity was more than usually on tiptoe to see and hear the renowned orator who has been doing so much for a number of years past to "turn the world upside down." The existing war and the present condition of the country helped to give interest to the exession. of the country helped to give interest to the occasion

or the country helped to give interest to the occasion. We gave him a good hearing. The people of Madison are not slow to turn out to hear any one who comes with the prestige that Mr. Phillips possesses, and of course very many came to hear him who can very little sympathize either with the spirit of the man or his opinions. I shink I have never seen so large an audience together here before, as I certainly have never seen a more attentive care. certainly have never seen a more attentive o was not unacquainted with Mr. Phillips as a speaker, nor with his manner of treating his particular sub-ject; but I had never heard him deliver a set, elaborate lecture before, and therefore never heard him when he was so little impassioned, so cool and meth-odical. It was by no means wanting in the fire of el-oquence; but it was the eloquence of thought, and oquence; but it was the eloquence of thought, and reached the heart by first convincing the judgment. I watched the faces of my neighbors, and saw that every eye was fixed upon him, and every face, almost, was kindled into a glow of intelligence and enthusiasm. Many of his hearers, who came expecting to hear a man rave and rant and "tear a passion to tatters," must have been greatly disappointed. I felt that it was an event for our city of Madison, and one that will long be remembered by our sixtee. felt that it was an event for our city of Madison, and one that will long be remembered by our citizens. The personal presence of the man—his deep sincerity, manliness of bearing, and the peculiar fineness that is expressed in his face—all these must tell upon an audience with wonderful effect, and do quite as much for the great cause of human enfranchisement as any thing he said. I think many must have left the meeting with a higher and nobler ideal of life, and a profounder faith in humanity; and the young man must have been stolld indeed who did not feel man must have been stolid indeed who did not feel man must have been stold indeed who did not feel some faint aspirations rising up within him to be like the model before him. There were passages in the speech that could only be appreciated by being heard. When he spoke of the deep hatred of the South towards the North—a hatred that has been strengthening for so many years of bitter controversy—and of the impossibility of its being suddenly eradicated, and spoke of emanciation as the only thing that can and spoke of emancipation as the only thing that can by any possibility make us a homogeneous people, he showed how by that act of simple justice all parties, even the slaveholders themselves, would in a fittle time be reconciled and made friends,—the negroes first, as owing their freedom to the North, and the poor whites next, when they are made to see that the enfranchisement of the negro brings enfranchise ment to them also, and at last of the eighty or hun dred thousand slaveholders, who are too much per-verted to be reached by any human influence, but must be left to God, and those methods of His that are not known to mortals,—there was a pathos in his manner, and a perspective in the picture that he pre-sented, that apparently made a profound impression, and the full house was as silent as death. The feeling that he awakened must have been as much one of pity as of indignation.

THE PHILLIPS RIOT AT CINCINNATI, Mr. Phillip

mosphere has been freighted with sordid opinions about this school, which were conceived in the evil passion of persons who have never visited it, nor even given themselves the trouble of knowing its true status. We are too prone in becoming the converts of a prevailing sentiment, without setting ourselves aright upon its veracity.

As regards the resolutions which were circulated in opposition to this school, through the Chatham Argus of Dec. 19th, 1861, the Toronto Globe, and Pine and Palm, bearing my name, I would say that I remonstrated against their publication, because I perceived that it was a sectarian strife that occasioned the meeting in which they were nominally passed; and, furthermore, being a neutral on the church dissension, I did not want to be entangled in church quarrels, and thereby incur the holy indignation of one party, when I had no disposition to do so.

On the 18th inst., this school held its examination;

This has always been the result. Every mobocrat-

sotted and grovelling is the writer of it.

Mr. Phillips has engagements at the West till the 12th inst., and among others another for Cincinnati, will be heard.

THE PORT ROYAL NEGROES. interesting Report of EDWARD L. PIERCE, GOVERN-ment Agent at Port Royal, S. C., made to Hon. S. P. Chase, Secretary of the Treasury, has been published in a neat pamphlet, and may be obtained at the Anti-Slavery Office, 221 Washington street, Buston.

THE RIGHT WAY, THE SAPE WAY. By Mrs. L. CHILD. Perhaps no other work is in all re spects so well adapted to convince and satisfy nest inquirer, dispel the fears of the apprehand root out prejudice and error in all minds, on the Duty and Safety of Emancipation, as tested and proved in multitudes of cases, over and over again, as this of Mrs. Child; of which a new edition has just been published, and may be had as above. METAYERS.

Conscientious men, in pursuit of moral reform, may reasonably differ in their methods of reaching the same result. A great problem in civilization is now to be solved; a great event in history is in progress in this country; and the question is how to solve the problem courtery, and the question is how to solve the problem correctly, and establish the event with the highest regard to the instincts and best interests of humanity. Slawery is to be abolished, but how, is not determined. It is being abolished, and the question we have to consider is, whether our intellectual leading is good. Are we shaping the event in the best practical manner for the clevation of the slave, and the greatest good is society in the shortest time! "Haste makes wants," is a venerable proverb, and the way to reach by society in the snortest time! I have makes wate," is a venerable proverb, and the way to reach the top of the mountain in the shortest time, or indeed to reach it at all, is by winding up the side in gradual

reach it at all, is by winding up the side in gradual approaches.

Now, your contributor, C. K. W., is for a sudden dash straight up from the bottom to the top, if I comprehend his strictures in your issue of 21st all, upon my plan of advancing the slave to the Metayer. Ile does not seem to consider that the mountain itself is not raised in that way; it does not rise perpendicularly from the edge of the occan, but slopes upward to its grand elevation, and its solitary communion with the stars, by steppes—hills succeeding plains and valleys, to the summit. Public opinion must precede law, or law is of no avail, and custom makes a stronger or law is of no avail, and custom makes a stronger or law is of no avail, and custom makes a stronger bound than a written instrument. If appears to me to be the extraordinary merit of the Metayer ysten, that it is not the creature of law, and that it is free from the quibbling and cunning and special pleading of litigation, the meaning of which men of cultivated of hugation, are meaning of which are to entirelect intellect cannot readily understand, and the result of which they can easily anticipate. Sheriff Baldvis, who is well remembered by the citizens of Boston of niddle age or over, is said to have rem the would endeavor to ascertain the justice of the claim, and if it were unjust, he would, if possible, co-vince the claimant of the fact; but if he could not, or could not otherwise avoid a lawsuit, he would take out his pocket book and pay the money as the shortest and cheapest way of getting rid of the extertion and its legal consequences. If I entertain any well-grounded opinion, the result of experience, reading and reflection, it is that law should never sanction debt, and that the demand for high morals will always be indifferently supplied so long as the public de-pend for the sulfilment of promises upon legal obliga-tions. Rogues should be treated with rogues lav. and suffer disgrace accordingly. Swindling should not be accommodated, as a matter of dollars and cens, to be made right by the decision of a legal tribunal, and inevitable insolvency is common in this country without fault of the debtor.

The Metayer tenure, as it is represented by the best authorities, is maintained solely by moral obligations of the strongest character. It would seem to furnish no employment for however. nodated, as a matter of dollars

furnish no employment for lawyers, and to be admin-bly calculated for the freedmen of the plantation, who for a long period will generally neither read nor write, nor be able to comprehend the various sipulations of differing and unequal special controts.

I quoted Sismondi, in relation to the Metayer system, as follows:—

"The differences in one such contract and another tre inconsiderable; usage governs alike all the engagenets, and supplies the stipulations that have ments, and supplies the stipulations that have been expressed; and the landlord who attempted to been expressed; and the landlord who attempted to been expressed; and the same transfer anything ments, and supplies the suppose.

been expressed; and the landlord who attempted to depart from usage, who exacted more than his neighbor, who took for the basis of his agreement anything but the equal division of the crops, would render himself so odious, he would be so sure of not obtaining a metayer who was an honest man, that the contract of all the metayers may be considered as identical." And Chateauvieux says :-

"They consider the farm as a patrimony, and never think of renewing the lesse, but go on from genera-tion to generation on the same terms, without wri-tings or registries."

The moral law binding these contracts seems to be the enactment, so to speak, of the metayers them-selves, and to be maintained by them quite as much and as carefully as by the landlords. I do not see the force of C. K. W's objection to the metayer tenure, torce of C. R. W's objection to the metayer tenure, that it lacks the security of a special contract to protect the laborer against the proprietor, because it has the much stronger security, as it appears to me, of public sanction and unwavering custom. He objects, also, that it differs from freedom. I do not see this; and when I spoke of turning the slaves adrift in freedom, without any organization of capital, or of labor to provide them with wages, I did not imply that the premization of the metayer system is anything less than the programment of the metayer system is anything less. to provide them with wages, I did not imply that the organization of the metayer system is anything less than freedem. That the metayer is not altogether as independent as the peasant proprietor is simply because he is not a proprietor—because he lacks the necessary capital. There is nothing in my view of the Metayer system to prevent the acquisition of capital, and the advancement of the metayer to the proprietor in due time. Our friend clearly draws upon his imagination is supressed that I represent his imagination in supposing that I "represent the negro as one absolutely needing a master, because in capable of taking care of himself." I have no doubt of his capacity to do this, and to acquire capital with the experience and opportunity of the metayer cul-ture, much sooner and better than by the system of day labor to which he would otherwise be consigned. I quote from John Stuart Mill:—

I quote from John Stuart Mill:—

"The metayer has less motive to exertion that the peasant proprietor, since only half the fulls the peasant proprietor, since only half the fulls the peasant proprietor, since only half the fulls borer, who has no other interest in the result than not to be dismissed. If the metayer cannot be turned out except for some violation of his contract, he has a stronger motive to exertion than any tenant-farmer who has not a lesse. The metayer is at least his market who has not a lesse. The metayer is at least his market who has not a lesse. The metayer is at least his market who has not a lesse. The metayer is at least his market who has not a lesse. The metayer is at least his market who has not a lesse. The metayer is at least his market being to be a supported by custom, he acquires local attachments, and much of the feelings of a proprietor. * * But if we suppose him converted into a mere tenant, displaceable at the landlord's will, and liable to have his rentraised by competition to any amount which any unfortunate being in search of subsistence can be found to offer or promise for it, he would be east down from his present position of a kind of half proprietor of the land, and would sink into a cottler tenant." *

I submit, therefore, that if slaves in this country, of

I submit, therefore, that if slaves in this country, or freedom, the Metayer organization of capital and labor would place them in a position greatly in advance of any they could find as a class seeking employment at day labor, liable to be left in idleness when work is not particularly needed, and subject to the caprice of employers at all times. As to renting land without capital, that would be impossible as a system: or with capital, that would be impossible as a system; or with such small holdings as could be cultivated in that way. their condition would be no better than that of th Irish cottiers, which is about the most miserable extence known to civilization, excepting, perhaps, that of the prowlers in the sewers of London and On the score of absolute physical suffering dess, pro-bably, on the average, worse, and a lower state of ex-istence, than that of slaves.

I think I comprehend very well the zeal of your con-tributor for the welfare of the colored race in this

country, but I fear his views are tinctured a little with country, but I rear his views are unctured a little impracticability; a little of poetry, it seems to me, enters into his conception of their condition in freedom under law, which freedom I am as desirous to secure to them forthwith as he can be, or even yourself, Mr. Garrison, the acknowledged prophet of this movement in the United States. I suspect his fancy looks upon the high cultivation of the white race in the Northern States, and their possession of wealth, honor and in-tellectual enjoyments, which are the result of the streggling and suffering and gradual enlightenment of nearly three hundred years, and many ages tellectual industry, as attainable by the blacks of the South rather suddenly in a condition of freedom. No doubt he and I have the same end in view, but somewhat different methods of reaching it; ar weighing his arguments carefully, I am still of opin ion that it would be reached sooner and better through the Metayer culture than by turning the slaves advist in

heelom with no organization of capital or labor for their aid and advancement to the possession of pro-perty and intelligence.

LETTER FROM REV. DANIEL FOSTER. NEMARIA Co. JAIL, SENECA, Kansas, March 25, 1862.

Seneca, Kansas, March 25, 1862. Dear Garrison: I wish to say a few words to the readers of the Liberator. I am sure that you will grant me the privilege. You will notice that my lesser is dated in the Jail, in which I am confined as a gareu in the said, in show how I came here that ite this letter.
he readers of the Liberator know very well that I

The readers of the Liberator know very well that I came to Centralia, in Kansas, to take charge of a school, and build up a liberal church. You know from all my antecedents, that the sectarian bloots and the negro-lating hunkers oppose and malintage with the bitterest liatred. But, to the case hand. The founders of Centralia set apart sixty liage lots of half an acre each, and sixty mechanic harres of ten racre each, and sixty incentant sources of ten each, in the centre of the town, for a college valued at \$7000. They erected a good two-milding for the echool. Until otherwise organbuilding for the school. the charter gave to the Home Town Committee, the yearly in September, the control of the college Last August, the Committee proceeded, in a ind. Last August, the Committee a permanent Board ricity legal manner, to organize a permanent Board the oversight theorems to which were committed the oversight trol of Centralia college. That Bo of Centralia coneger representing the wishes of, at least, nine the contributors to the fund, and of those est in the college, agreed with me to hari : an interest in the college, agreed with me to take be school, and teach a session of four months. In the mean time, Dr. Hidden, an able but most un-screpulous nan, had taken mortal offence because I had thwarted him in some of his wicked and oppressive es. He put himself at the head of the schemes. He put himself at the head of the bigots, herders, and drift-wood, and organized a thorough as denoempromising opposition. His party carried the Town Committee at the last September electron. They at once set up a claim to the control of the college, and said that Mr. Foster should not be allowed to teach school therein. They tried all possible head measures in break up the organization of allowed to teach school advantage in the organization of side legal measures to break up the organization of side legal measures to break up the organization of side by the old Committee, and signally failed. I commenced my school the first of December. I I commenced my school the first of December. I soon had sixty scholars, and everything was full of promise of the largest and best success. It became necessary for me to hire an assistant teacher. In accreaince with the advice of the Directors, I employed Mrs. Sheldon, a most accomplished teacher. Dr. McKay, the Chairman of the Board of Directors, whitsted of adviced becames his wife who is not a constituted of the constituted hay, the Chairman is the bitterly offended because his wife, who is not a betterly offended because his wife, who is not a cessful teacher, was not employed. He at once k his children out of school, and joined the Hidden rty, and worked indefatigably against me and the od. But, in spite of all efforts against us, we were ad other friends, to hear the declamations, positions, and exercises of the classes in review. legal means had failed to oust me. The Chairman and was under trial for official misconduct, turned out. Desperate means must the 11th of February, Hidden went to McKay, out to be expelled from his office, and got the and records of the college; and that is, papers and records of the college, and carefully the doors and windows of the college, and carefully them away. The next day, I removed my school another house, where I successfully finished up the m. We tried to get the doors and windows, on a reh-warrant, but failed to find them. On the 10th March Dr. Hidden and his party put back the ors and windows, and attempted to install a family the house. Seeing this, I adjourned my school, d went over and commanded them to leave my hool-house, that I might go on with my school acing to my contract. They, in turn, ordered me-ave, with the threat of forcible ejectment if we not go. We refused to leave or to be put out, and the other party, outnumbering us three to one, off their coats, and, with hatchets, axes and canes, owards our little party to put us out of the 1 then drew a pistol, with which I had armed if, to resist a threatened attack some weeks beand ordered them to stop, on peril of their lives, order they at once obeyed, and so doing saved shed. In the mean time, I had sent for a magisto come and issue a writ of ejectment; but beis could be done, a writ was served upon me y friends, who had gathered to protect me if I be assailed. We were taken before *Injustice* am, a rigid Baptist and negro-hater, who thinks doing God service to put down such a heretic as m. It was evident from the first, that our con-mation was a pre-ordained result. All testimony wing that I had legal possession of the college, and quently had a perfect right to be there, was out of court. We were bound over to the Circuit t. Several of us refused to give bail, on the old that the whole proceeding was a tissue of m-We are therefore in jail till our application the Habeas is answered by Judge Horton. Or shall certainly be released. Let it be remem

minity, and at least nine-tenths of the owners of college fund, are with me in this whole trouble. That those who oppose do so wholly through tanian or pro-slavery projudice, or personal spite arred by me in the discharge of my duty.

That, this giving up of the books deprives me, the time being, of my winter's earnings, and a consequently poor, and in need of some present farmot some of your readers afford me some

4. That we are bound to persevere and establish here sel which will be a light and a blessing in thi munity. It is only a question of time.

DANIEL FOSTER.

MERITED TRIBUTE.

A Philadelphia correspondent of the Anti-Slavery andard pays the following merited tribute to the emory of Ronear Punyts, Jr., (eldest son of Robrt Purvis, Esq. of Byberry, Pa.) whose decease was

"The death of poor Robert Purvis, though for months expected, has come, as the event always does come, with a shock. It has produced a profound sentition of sorrow among his numerous friends and acquaintances. Sorrow for the departure of one so young and noble, and sorrow for the still deeper sortow of his becaved agreements, and his mourning brothow of his bereaved parents, and his mourning brothand sisters. He was fair in form and feature, and character was in keeping with his manly appear ance. His uprightness and loftiness of tone were tistics; his erect figure and almost haughty mien indicated his native self-respect and the con-tempt he felt for the narrow and vulgar prejudice with which he was continually brought in contact.

Bat, though identified with a hated race, Robert Paris was not hated. On the contrary, he was re-pected by all who knew him, and by many beloved, as a merchant, he enjoyed a good reputation for com-bertial integrity and personal honor.

The pain of his protracted illness was not aggra-tated by gloomy apprehensions of death. The inev-inble messenger came to him as a welcome deliverer. To his most intimate friend he said, just before his timate friend he said, just before hi parture, 'Farewell! we shall meet again in another

lle was an Abolitionist by conviction as well as by shoritance. One of the chief originators of the dunist Anti-Slavery Society, he was among its most active members. He found solace in his last hours having the advance of the cause, and especially in listening to his father while reading a report of the cause of the cause of the part of the pa pathy with his parents is wide-spread and deep."

Most deeply do we sympathize with the bereaved the heavy loss they have sustained.

There are differences of opinion in regard to Gen. McClellan's recent address to his troops; but on the whole, it has experienced from the press and people a negative reception. The general opinion is, that it were better unwritten. There is an expression in it especially unhappy. He says: "—you have braze four to encounter—foemen self worthy of the steel you will use so well." Is this so? When the battle-field of Ball's so well." Is this so? so red." Is this so? When the battle-field of Ball's Bluff was recently occupied by our troops, they found on it the whitening bones of our soldiers who fell in that engagement. The "brave foes," the "foemen worthy of the steel" of our troops, had left the bodies of our men unburied. Is such conduct becoming a brave foe! Let the reader judge. We will praise General McClellan for whatever he achieves, even if it should be at the conclusion of a waning rebellion; but we cannot subscribe to such sentiments as the one noticed above.—Miners' Journal.

BULL RUN AND MANASSAS.

BULL RUN AND MANASSAS.

Prof. Mattison, for the benefit of the Sunday-School connected with the congregation of which he is the pastor, gave a lecture Wednesday evening in his clurrch in Forty-first street, near the Sixth avenue, upon Manassas, Centreville, and Bull Run, which places he has recently visited. He gave an account of his experience in the City of Alexandria, previous to his visit, and a description of the slave-pen there, fragments of weel from the doors of which, and a piece of the whipping-post, he exhibited as relies. While on his journey toward Centreville he met a poor slave girl suffering from a diseased spine, and in such a condition that she coglid move along but slowly and with great pain at each step, yet her master compelled her to walk from morning until night. His feelings were so wrought up at this cruelty, that he offered a soldier \$\$10 to go up and flog the master of the girl, and subsequently said he would give \$100 if the poor creature could be placed in some charitable institution at the North. Mr. Mattison spoke of the fortifications at the North. Mr. Mattison spoke of the fortification at the North. Mr. Mattison spoke of the fortification at the North. Mr. Mattison spoke of the fortification at the North. Mr. Mattison spoke of the fortification at the North. Mr. Mattison spoke of the fortifications at Centreville, Bull Run, and Manassas. In the course of his remarks he exhibited relies consisting of knives, shot, maps, and so forth, which he had picked up in the descreted camp of the Rebels. In regard to the wooden guns or "Quaker guns" of which considerable had been said of late in the public prints, he remarked that in the principal fortification at Centreville, which he carefully examined, he counted eleven. The muzzles projected from the embrasures, and some of them were partially covered over with brush. They were made of pine logs, and were one foot in diameter, and about seven feet in length, with the muzzles turned or ed. out—nearly all of them were well painted, and fr

To the Editor of the N. Y. Tribune:
Sir,-As there seems to be a doubt in the minds of some people in regard to the existence of Quaker guns at Centreville, I beg leave to give you an extract from a letter I received from an intimate friend who visited diately after the evacuation by the

"The fortifications at Centreville and Manassa "The fortifications at Centreville and Manassas have been tolerably accurately described in the Tribuse. There never has been a cannon mounted in the forts at Centreville, except the wooden-log initiations which I saw there, of which there were, if I made no mistake, 31 in eight or nine forts, which were pierced for between 50 and 60 guns. Some of the logs had not even the bark taken off; others were more carefully prepared, being smoothed off, and some were marked '42-bounders.'

nlly prepared, being smoothed ou, and some narked '42-pounders,'"

New York, April 2, 1862. WM. HENRY BURR.

A Cincinnati paper says: Mr. M. L. C. Hopkins, a Cincinnati merchant on a visit to Washington, has ob-tained one of the celebrated Centreville "Quakers," and has forwarded it home.

How General McCook Conciliates the Ren-ells. The Nashville Patriot states that a considera-ble number of fugitive slaves are following the army on its march southward through Tennessee, in the hope of being ultimately freed. "The action of the army leaders on this subject," says the Patriot, "is of vast importance to the owners of slaves." A gente-man, who has just tested the matter, reports that they are disposed to be just and honorable. We quote:—

quote:—
"He visited the camp of Gen. McCook, in Maury county, in quest of a fugitive, and that officer, instead of throwing obstacles in the way, afforded him every facility for the successful prosecution of his search. That General treated him in a very courteous and gentlemanly manner, as also did Gen. Johnson and Capt. Blake, the Brigade Provest Marshal. Their conduct was in all respects that of high-toned gentlemen, desirous of discharging their duties promptly and honorably. It is impossible for the army to provent, slaves

SLAVERY IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMNIA. The U. S. Senate has passed the bill providing for the Abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia. The Abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia by the decisive vote of 20 Yeas to 14 Nays—more than two to one. All the Yeas were Republicans, and we rejoice to state that both Senators from our State were present and voted Yea. Mr. Cowan, of Pensylvania, did not vote, and was probably out of the city. All the anti-Republicans present voted Nay. Mr. Pearce, of Maryland, was absent. A most important amendment moved by Mr. Clark, of New Hampshire, had been previously adopted, providing that no one who has aided the Rebellion shall receive any of the compensation provided by this bill. If this can be fully enforced, the cost of freeing the slaves of the District will be light indeed. Every claimant of compensation must make cath that he has not aided the rebellion, bid this oath will not be conclusive. Another amendment was adopted providing that, in taking testimony before the Commissioners whom the bill creates, no witness shall be excluded by reason of color. An amendment-was also adopted appropriating \$100,000 to aid the voluntary emigration of the manumitted slaves to Hayti, Liberia, or elsewhere. As the bill provides that "all persons held to service or labor within the District of Columbia, by reason of African descent, are kereby discharged and freed of and from such service or labor," we infer that the passage of this bill through the House, and its approval by the President, will put an end to Slavery in the Federal Metropolis without further delay.

Champions of Impartial Liberty! let us thank God and take courage! The world des more !—New Yerk Tribene.

Sunboats and Transports—Their Flore-bured—Three Rebet Generals and Six mers Taken—One Hundred Siege Guns, utteries and Immense Quantities of Small

at the garboats Pittsburg and Carondelet yester-elled and silenced the batteries on the opposite when Gen. Pope ordered the troops to cross, was accomplished without the loss of a man-bels fied towards Tipton, sinking several of their

TERRIBLE BATTLE AT PITTSBURG, TENN.

CHICAGO, April 8. Information was received here onight, that on the 6th inst. the rebel force under leneral Beauregard attacked our forces under General Trant. The battle lasted all day. Our lines were riven in by the attack, but as our reserves were rought into action the lost ground was reguined, and he rebels were repulsed with great slaughter. Our ses is very heavy. No particulars are known as yet.

New Your Aprilo

New York, April 9. A special dispatch to the Her-old, dated Pittsburg via Fort Henry, April 9th, 3.20 A. M., says one of the greatest and bloodiest battles of modern days has just closed, resulting in the complete route of the enemy, who attacked us at daybreak Sun-day morning.

flying toward Corinth, pursued by a large force of our cavalry.

The slaughter on both sides is immense. We have lost in killed and wounded and missing from 5,000 to 10,000 men. That of the enemy is estimated at from 10,000 to 20,000. It is impossible in the present consuced state of affairs to ascertain any details.

The rebels exhibited remarkably good Generalship. At times engaging the left with apparently their whole strength, they would suddenly open a terrible and destructive fire on the right or centre. Even our heaviest and most destructive fire upon the enemy did not appear to discourage their solid columns.

The fire of Major Taylor's Chicago artillery raked them down in scores, but the smoke would no sooner be dispersed than the breach would again be filled.

The most desperate fighting took place in the afternoon. The rebels knew that if they did not succeed in whipping us then, their chances for succeess would

noon. The rebels knew that if they did not succeed in whipping us hen, their chances for success would be extremely doubtful, as a a portion of Gen. Buell's forcea had by this time arrived on the opposite side of the river, and another portion was coming up the river. We were contending against fearful odds, our forces not exceeding \$8,000 men, while that of the enemy

not exceeding 35,000 men, while that of the enemy was upwarfs of 69,000.

About an hour before dusk, a general cannonading was opened upon the enemy from along our whole line, with a perpetual crack of musketry. Such a roar of artillery was never heard on this continent. For a short time the rebels replied with vigor and effect, but their return shots grew less frequent and destructive.

work of blood and carrages. Our men rested on their arms in the position they had at the close of the night, until the forces under Major General Wallace arrived and toek a position on the right, and Gen. Baell's forces from the opposite side of Savannah were now being conveyed to the battle ground.

In the morning the ball was opened at daylight simultaneously by Gen. Nelson's division on the left, and Major General Wallace's division on the left, and Major General Wallace's division on the right. Gen. Nelson's force opened up a most galling fire on the rebels, and advanced rapidly as they fell back. The fire soon became general along the whole line, and began to tell with terrible effect on the enemy.

About 3 o'clock in the afternoon Gen. Grant rode to the left where fresh regiments had been ordered, and finding the rebels wavering, he sent a portion of his body guard to the head of each of the five regiments, and then ordered a charge across the field, himself leading as he brandished his sword, and waved them on to victory', while the cannon balls were falling like

rentiss.

Among the killed on the rebel side was their Genral in-Chief Albert Sydney Johnston, who was struck
y a cannon ball on the afternoon of Sunday. Of this
nere is no doubt, as the report is corroborated by sevral rebel officers taken to-day. It is further reported
to the supercombile and a very bett off.

New York, April 7. Port Royal letters report stir-ring intelligence from North Edisto. The rebels came down in considerable force, and succeeded in cutting off, at night, nearly an entire company of the 55th Pennsylvania Regiment which was on Little Edisto

off, at night, nearly an entire company of the solve Pennsylvania Regiment which was on Little Editso Island as a picket.

Strangely enough they neglected to guard the bridge between them and the main force, and the enemy suc-ceeded in burning that, and surrounded the picket, killing three, wounding a dozen, and capturing about 30. The balance escaped to North Editso. Since then several skirmishes have taken place. Ample rein-forcements will be sent directly by Gen. Benham. Col. Fellows, 3d N. H. regiment, goes to command the nost.

sirous of discnarging their autors possessions of discnarging their autors possessions.

All by. It is impossible for the army to provent slaves from following them; but whenever the fugitives come into the lines of General McCook, they are secured, and a record made of their names and the names of their owners. All the owner has to do is simply to apply in person or through an agent, examine the record, or look at the slaves, and if he finds any that belong to him, take them away.

It gives us a great deal of pleasure to make these statements, which acquit the Federal army and its officers of conniving at the escape of slaves."

Col. Fellows, 3d A. H. regiment, governous.

Fifteen men of the 46th New York volunteers were captured, together with a field piece con Wilmington Isad in the Savannah river. Col. Rosa took the responsibility of conducting 30 men on a reconnoissant of the was surrounded by a superior force of rebels and half his men captured. He officers and half his men captured. The field piece was lost, and is doubtless now on exhibition in Savannah.

Federal Prisoners of War. The fact that none of our brave mon have been returned home from Southern prisons since Gen. Burnside gave up twenty five hundred secessionists in arms, taken at Koanoke Island, is a sad illustration of the meanly dishonorable and doubly treacherous course of the enemy.

The Confederate leaders not only retain the prisoners still in their hands, whom they are bound in honor to release, but they also propose to absolve from their parole those whom we have released to await a full exchange. If this is done, no matter how binding his parole may seem to be, the Confederate soldier will be compelled to resume his place in the army, thus subjecting himself to the penalty of being shot if recaptured.

The impudence of the rebels is only equalled by their cowardly barbarities. A letter from Winchester, Va., says the flercest Secessionists in that place do not hesitate to ask favors, while at the same time in they abuse everything Northern, and do all they can to defeat the plans of our army. It is no matter that the owner of a farm is only two miles away in the robel army, his family at oncessend for a guard when our troops come up. One man had the impudence to ask to have a guard sent a mile to protect his chickens, when he made it his boast that four of his family fewer in the rebel army, and showed with fiendish exultation the akulls of two Yankees which he had obtained at Ball's Blutt. In this case the protection was not granted, but in many cases, as had as it has been, and at some of the camps, the principal duty of the Union troops has been to guard Secession henroosts.

AMONG THE FAITHLESS. A correspondent of the New York World, writing from Nashville, Tenn., says: "Nashville is still down with the sulks. Groups of he disconsolate stand on the corners of the streets and bout the hotels, refusing to be comforted—the rebel stackles! I The negroes are our only friends as a class. In their friendship there is no exception or limit."

Yet these are the loyal friends that we thrust out of ur camps, and insist upon restoring to bondage.

From Washington, the report comes that Mar-hal Lamon is busily-engaged exercising his power for he rendition of negro fugitives to their masters; the atest case being that of a black man who had joined

On Salurday, two persons in Washington at

central guard house.

A few days since the pickets along the Lower Potomac and Chesapeake Bay were drawn in by Gen. Hooker. The rebel sympathizers in Lower-Maryland took this as an intimation that the U.S. forces were about to leave, and immediately commenced to send slaves to Virginia for the rebel service. Gen. Hooker ordered the arrest of six or eight of the ringleaders, who are among the most regulator, titizen of that

Letters say the roads to Washington are black rith contrabands. They are coming not in squads,

A vessel arrived at Newburyport on Friday last, from Philadelphia, with a black captain and crew— net a white person on board. This is the first case of the kind in that city.

Or Monday last, the Catholic priest and the piscopal minister of Nashville were notified that un-sa they desist from praying for Jeff. Davis and the outhern Confederacy, they should be sent to Fort activative. Lafayette.

The Common Council of Nashville, by a vote of 16 to 1, has refused to take the oath of allegiance to the Federal Government.

to the recerni Government.

The Baltimore a few days since, a little fellow white at play in the street was approached by a gang of boys, whose ages ranged from 12 to 16 years, and asked if he was a Union boy. The little fellow replied "yes," whereupon the whole gang of juvenile, truffians fell upon and beat him until he was nearly dead, and then shoved him into the flue of a brick kiln, where he was subsequently found just alive by his parents.

After Gov. Seward's return from Winchester Va., he was asked by a Senator how much Union sentiment he found in that city. "The men," he replied, "were all off in the rebel army. The women were she-devils."

ATTEMPT TO TAR AND FEATHER A CLERGYMAN.—
In attempt was made in Georgetown, D. C., Wedness
ay night, to tar and feather a clergyman who had
een announced to lecture before a society of negroes.
In the surrounded the hall where the lecture was to
ave been delivered, but the clergyman was fore-

The clitzens of Cincinnati cannot brook the utrage-perpetrated upon the good name of their city y the recent mob at the Opera House, on the occasion of the lappearance of Wendell Phillips, and so have sent him an ipvitation to repeat his lecture in hat city on his return East, when they pledge them clves to "see him through."

Mr. Lincoln and the Slaves. Werdell Phillips presents President Lincoln as saying that "the ne-ro who has once touched the hem of the Govern-tent's garment shall never again be a slave."

Referring to the immunity granted to rebels n Washington, a distinguished Senator is reported to save remarked a day or two ago: "One has no rights are unless he is a rebel!"

REBEL GENERALS FROM MASSACHUSETTS. The Salem Gazetts says Massachusetts has furnished four generals for the rebel army, namely: Wm. H. Chase Whiting, Albert G. Blanchard, Daniel Ruggles, and Mansfeld Lovell, son of the late Surgeon General Teach Lovell.

Joseph Loven.

The members of the 2nd Illinois cavalry, who took possession of Columbus, have taken charge of the printing materials which the rebel editors left behind, and issue a neat little sheet called the Federal Scout, which bears the particularly appropriate motto—

DEATH OF A WELL-KNOWN PUBLISHER. We re gret to report the death of Mr. Abel Tompkins, a prominent Boston bookseller and publisher, especially of Universalist works. He was widely known and esteemed by the denomination to which he belonged, and his store has been for years a kind of religious exchange, where prominent preachers and writers of the Universalist faith, were accustomed to congregate.—

the house at the time of the fire, and to the agacity of a small dog they are undoubtedly indebted for their lives. The fire broke out in a small ell of the building contiguous to the room where Mrs. Lewis and her child were sleeping, and the barking and noise made by the dog awoke Mrs. Lewis, who found her room filled with smoke. She had just time to take her child from the room ere the flames reached it.

The house is insured at the Saugus Mutual. Circumstances make it probable that the fire was incendary—Boston Traveller.

MEW HAVER, April 6. The election in this State is overwhelmingly Union and Republican—so much so as to make the details unimportant. More than two-thirds of the Legislature are supposed to be Union and Republican. Not one Democratic Senator is supposed to be elected. The whole Union and Republican State ticket is supposed to be elected by over 5000 majority. Cornelius S. Bushnell, of the "Monitor" elebrity, and David J. Peck, both Union men, one Republican and the other Democrat, are elected representatives from this city, over Tilton E. Doolittle and James Gallagher, old line Democrats.

anu sames valiagner, old line Democrats.

The Rhode Island election, which took place
on the 2d, ended in the choice of Gov. Sprague and
the other State officers, without opposition. The Governor's patriotic conduct faregard to the war has made
everybody friendly to him.

IN MEMORIAM.

nly, at Peterboro', N. H., on Thursday 7, Carnanius Punnan, formerly of B and 8 months.

or a summers on which all relied. The delicate propriety
of her toilet to the last hinted at the ingrained ladyhood
which must have been the same with or without her abun

ask of her service; yet you never thanked her for quick response—were it of one dollar or one hundred-to have done less would have been unworthy of hersel's

One to whom she was tender as a mother, and dear as she was tender, pens these weak words-waiting for s

It pains us to hear of the death of Gennit Smith Han-

ELETON, only son of Thomas and Alice Eliza Hambleton, of Upper Oxford, Chester Co., Pa. He was among the Pennsyl-vania volunteers, sent to Port Royal, S. C., where he died of typhoid fever, on the 30th of January, aged 22 years. 16th; when a large concourse assembled to pay a tribute of respect to his memory, and of sympathy with his be-reaved parents and other kindred. Of his character, it is ough to say that it was worthy of the name he bore, and

In Newburyport, April 2, FREDERICK, son of RICHARI

visits of those who were the public advocates of emancipa-tion. We proffer our heart-felt sympathy to our bereaved friends at the loss of one so promising and so good, at sc early a period; while we feel assured the language of their

"We know thou art not far away,
Thou shild our hearts deplore;
For, ever since thy dying day,
We feel thee more and more.
Thou art a glorious angel now,
An angel meek and mild;
A shilt-complied the by how A spirit-crown is on thy brow. Thou who wert here a child." In Fall River, April 3d, Miss HANNAH E. STODDARD, in

and suffering around her, have lost a faithful and devoted friend, and the Anti-Slavery cause an energetic and un-tiring laborer. Ever true to her convictions of right, she left a popu FIRE IN LYNN—NARROW ESCAPE. At about two clock Monday morning, the Sagamore cottage on the Beach attrect, Lynn, belonging to the estate of the latest of the imbruted slave. She was the foremost ablorov the flames could be stayed the building was before the flames could be stayed to be on flames. manifested to the imbruted slave. She was the foremost laborer in the little Anti-Slavery Sewing Circle, which has done much, by the pecuniary assistance it has rendered, to promulgate genuise anti-slavery truth in our city, besides affording occasional aid to the cause in other places. Of marked individuality of character, she conscientiously pursued her own path of duty, and always rejoiced at any pportunity to serve, in however humble a manner, the se of the down-trodden and oppressed.

> April 3d, GERTRUDE LOUISE MARSHALL, daughter of Ira and Louisa Nell Gray, aged 5 years and 7 days.
>
> An uncommonly promising child. She was not only the pet of the household, but also of the whole neighborhood co. But she has gone

"Where the touch of her gentle hand Doth brighten the harp in the Spirit land, Where she waits for us, with the angel band, Over the starry way." We have

"Borne her gently to her rest,
And gently heaped the flowery sod—
Left her body to the dust,
Her spirit to her God." NOTICE.—All communications relating to the

In this city, April 2, SARAH ONLEY, aged 17.

the other State officers, without opposition. The Governor's patriotic conduct in regard to the war has made everybody friendly to him.

STANIEDE OF MR. MASON'S SLAYES. The slaves of James M. Mason, a recent immate of Fort Warren, now in England, have decamped from Winchester in a body, and made their way to Philadelphia. It is currently reported, also, that one of Mr. Mason's daughters has become hopelessly insane from the various family misfortunes.

NOTICE - Members of the American, Pennsylva ini, Western, or Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Societies, contributing annually to the funds of citizer of these Societies, can receive a copy of the last very raluable Report of the American Society, entitled The Anti-Slewey History of the John Brown Yore, by sending a request to that effect to Sautet. Mary, 5r., 221 Washington Street, Boston, and enclosing stamps sufficient to pay the postage, viz., fourtem-cents.

EMP REMOVAL — DISEASES OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN. — MARCART B. BROWN, M. D., and WM. STRINGTON BROWN, M. D., have removed to No. 25, Chauncy Street, Boston, where they may be consulted on the above diseases. Office hours, from 10, A. M., to 4 colock, P. M.
March 29.

March 28.

EF MERCY B. JACKSON, M. D., has removed to 55 Washington street, 2d door Korth of Warren. Par-cular attention paid to Diseases of Women and Children. References.—Lather Clark, M. D.; David Thayer, M. D. Office hours from 2 to 4, P. M.

HENRY C. WRIGHT will hold meetings in

EF ANTI-SLAVERY MEETINGS .- Miss ANNA I

DICKINSON of Philadelphia, who has commenced a brief source of Anti-Slavery lecturing in New England, will speak in the city of Paovineze, on Sunday next, 13th inst., morning and evening.

In the morning, the meeting will be at Pratt's Hall.

PARKER PILLSBURY will lecture at Reading, Mass., in the Lyceum Hall, on Sunday-evening next, at 7

Woman's Rights under the Law.

THREE LECTURES. DELIVERED IN BOSTON, JANUARY, 1861, BY MRS. C. H. DALL,

Woman's Right to Labor," "Historical Pictures Re-touched," etc. 16mo. cloth, sixty-three cents.

"An eloquent protest. Mrs. Dall maintains her post its energy and skill. Her rhetoric is pointed by ear are of conviction, and her historical illustrations are onem."—N. Y. Tribune. "The present work will not disappoint those who have formed the highest estimate of her qualifications to write apon whatever relates to woman. She has invested her miject with an interest akin to that of the highest @orks of fiction or art."—Anti-Slavery Stendard.

These three lectures evince much research, careful ought, and carnest feeling."—Christian Register. "She has an earnest purpose, large command of facts, of a power of satire which gives a relish to all she writes."

Portland Transcript.

"No one, we are sure, can read the studious and freight-ed leaves of Mrs. Dall's bright and brave little volume, in a cordial and generous spirit, without receiving exalted Christian impulses."—Buston Transcript.

"We find ourselves constantly regretting that there is a more of it."—Home Journal.

ot more of it. — Home Journal.

"We welcome this book, not only for its large information, but because it is a woman's view of a subject on which romen have seldom written."—Worester Spy.

"Mrs. Dall is neither a visionary nor a fanalic. Her reguments in this volume are intensely practical."—Nor-old County Journal.

"This is an unestentations little book, without rant or taggeration. She makes a very powerful argument for re repeal of all laws which mix up the question of sex ith the rights of property, liberty, and life."—New York versing Post.

"This is an earnest, and in many respects eloquent, pro-t against exitting laws."—Congregationalist. set against extrum name. — Comprehensial and in-resting information. Their tone is the reverse of trucu-ent. They are the most womanly books about women." —G. W. Curtis, in Harpers' Weekly.

"We hope all our readers will peruse this thorough and quent treatise."—New York Christian Inquirer. Mrs. Dall has done a good work in collecting valuable its, and arranging them, as in this book, with ability."— uitarian Monthly.

"She crowds into these lectures a great deal of historial information; and no candid reader will deny that shelly vindicates her claim to be heard."—Monthly Miscel-"We cordially commend the book for the importance of its subject-matter, its wealth of material and fact, its traightforward earnestness of purpose, and its purity of tyle. It has also the unusual quality of making the rea-er regret that there is not more of it."—Christien Exam-

arr.

If I a good cause, always ably expounded; patient perristence in pleading it; a calm tone, coupled with profound conviction and strong feeling, a chastened spirit and
a resolute purpose, can purchase success, Mrs. Dall is
adomed to no failure. "—Free Will Beying Quarterly,
Published by WALKER, WISE & CO., Bosrow.

Sent PREE BY MAIL on receipt of price.

IN ONE VOLUME.

· PATHOLOGY REPRODUCTIVE ORGANS

RUSSELL T. TRALL, M. D. THE SEXUAL ORGANISM,

HEALTHFUL MANAGEMENT,

J. C. JACKSON, M. D. authors of this book, it is confidently asserted, re had more experience in successive LLY treating of the sexual organism than any other physicians in a rad, in writing this work, they new offer to the full benefit of that experience; thus supplying eltwant, and furnishing a valuable book, free from

are respectfully submitted —

1. The good fame of this authors is as wide as the continent: they are known to be truthful men, who place principle paramount to fees, and who would not consent to write any thing which they did not know to be ratur; while their theory is proved to be practically correct from the fact that they do cruss their sels ones after they have been given over by other physicians as incursibly diseased.

2. The book is in no sense an advertiseness, or an advertising medium, but contains the fallest information which the most reientific and successful practitioners in the country can impart.

the most extention and reactive the most extention as impart.

3. The book is for sale only by responsible men; and, therefore, whoever should remit money to them would get that for which it was remitted. It is beautifully bound in substantial library style; is handsomely prificed on the best of paper; contains elegant and accurate steel engraved likenesses of the authors; and makes an octays volume

likenesses of the authors; and makes an octary volume of 550 pages.

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are-room.
Also for sale by all booksellers and news-dealers every
here.
Boston, April 11. [EF What is claimed for this valuable work we endorm a to the vital importance of the topics discussed, the val-ac of the advice and information communicated, the jud-

the experience and ability of Drs. Trall, and Jackson.

—Ed. Lib.

Boetry.

For the Liberator A VISION OF SCEPTRES. A VIBION OF SURPTE.

I had a dream; yet was not all a dream.
I saw the earth untilled; for men were few
A scattered handful, tending flocks and her
Living in caves and dens among the rocks,
Or shelleving in hats from the wild beauts,
That ranged at will over the lonely plains,
Rending their hapless prey. Man's lofty fi
No longer awed the sarage; for he was
But little raised above the animals.

And then I saw a lordly form arise And usen I aw a loculy lone arise, Strong in his youthful courage; and he called The scattered, trembling herdsmen to his side, And into every fainting heart he breathed A courage like his own. They formed rude m Spears, darts, and arrows, and with them subde-

I saw upon a spacions plain, high walls Guarding a city's wealth; I saw the fields Waving with golden harvests; I beheld Its glad inhabitants pass in and out, And good and aged men, revered alike For justice, truth and wisdom, calmly sit, Like that most patient patriarch at the gates, While listening crowds surrounded them, to hear Their well-considered, just and wise decrees. Not long the vision gave this lovely scene, For, o'er the distant hills, I, shuddering, a Thousands on thousands pressing eager on I saw rich harvests trodden under foot By the wild creatures man's own skill had tamed For man's peculiar service; but they now Helped him to spoil that earth he had subdued: I saw the trembling weak ones leave their cots, And crowd within the city walls for shelter; I saw the brave, the strong, the desperate, Prepare to meet the cruel foe. They fought For home, and for home-ties, and hou But war without, and famine in their walls, Thinned the heroic ranks; and pity cried, But war whose, we have a support the strong O'er prostrate hearts, the steps to his proud throne; And the next sceptre was the blood-stained sword. I saw mankind the abject slaves of Force

Before the image of the very brute;

ALL—even the wisest, who paid outward homage,

Even while their secret heart was filled with scorn All but one little nation, who refused Such worship, and who called themselves the Cho Of the One God, Jehovah, but who loved Their sullen pride before their own God's law; I saw the bitter rage gnawing their hearts, When forced to bend beneath the Roman's yoke. When forced to bend beneath the Roman's yoke.
And then appeared a meek, but glorious Form,
The gentle Dore descending on his head,
And listening crowds hung on his gracious words.
I naw the proids and vengeful conclave meet,
Dooming that sacred form to painful death:
With mock humility they called the Roman
To ald their cruel purpose; I beheld
That meekest sufferer fainting neath his cross!

Time pass'd, and I beheld even monarchs box Their gem-crowned heads betore the construction of the once vilified and humble Jew, But men mistook the sceptre of his rule; Instead of the fair Dove, emblem of Peace, The gentle Dove, and the green clive branch They called the crucitar the Savior's emblem.

And lowly bowed before that crucil engine;

And thus the print of the Glad News changed

From love tehate, from peace to crucil wee,

Instead of reigning in the hearts of men,

And taming their fierce passions to its sway, And nursing budding virtues into ripeness. Proud, cruel men wielded the blood-stained sword, To make disciples to the name of Christ : And the third sceptre was the Crucifix.

Again I dreamed. The sisters, Faith and Hope, Withdrew the misty curtain of the future, And I beheld the reign of Charity—

Charity, best and greatest of the Three. best and greatest of the Inco. ankind, with joyful hearts, bow down eath the Olive-Bri Beneath the Ulive-Branen and snow-walter Duve.
The only sceptre worthy her meek hand,
And Hate, and Wrong, and War were known no

Tenterden, (Eng.) JANE ASHBY. From the Boston Traveller.

TRIBUTE

TO THE MEMORY OF MRS. PEAK, The Colored Teacher to the Contrabands, whose saintle and holy death were described in a recent number of the

> Washed by the hand of death, Finally, finally, None of the taint is left A child of a slave's child, Christ's by adoption,
> Bowing in death she smiled,
> Freed from corruption. Bound by a single thread,

She ne'er presumed to tread In paths forbidden. Vaunting no pride of birth— Taunted because of it— Humbly she walked on earth, Spurned by the laws of it.

ed by the scornful lip.

Doing her duty well,

From her lips reprovingly Looking up—bearing up Life with its burden—

In at the open gate— Passed by the warden— White as the queenliest,

Surgeon 20th Indiana Vols.
Fortress Monroe, March 2, 1862.

Lord, fill our nation with Thy fear;
To blinded eyes reveal Thy light:
Let fall on ears that will not hear,
The bugle tones from that far height
Where Freedom walts to ble

Thy voice send o'er the stormy sea; Be "Peace to men" its glad refrain; But grant that peace which makes all free White.

So shall our land arise in strength
And wondrous grace from its new birth;
So shall the love of Christ, at length;
By steps like this redeem the earth
From war and bitterness.

DUTY. Whone'er a duty waits for thee, With sober judgment view it, And never idly wish it done;

The Siberator.

THE PARABLE OF JONAH. BY REV. P. S. BLISS.

There is much of thrilling interest in the life of Jonah. There are few passages of history that touch the experiences of living men at so many points as his. We know nothing definite of the time, place or circumstances of his birth or private life. He stands before the readers of the Bible chiefly in connection with a single transaction of his life. Almost the first thing we read of him, we are told that "the word of the Lord came unto Jonah, saying, Arise, go to Nine-web, that great city, and cry against it; for their wick-edness is come up before me." But for some reason, perhaps we can never certainly know what it was, Jonah did not wish to go. It matters not what the reason was; so averse was he to going, that we are told he rose up to fiee from the presence of the Lord, and went down to Joppa, a seaport town and haven on the coast of Palestine, and finding a ship bound for Tarabish, he paid the fare and went aboard to go with them unto Tarabish from the presence of the Lord. How many such prophets the Lord has in these days! Only it is to be feared they are not all as careful as Jonah was to pay the fore, as they go up and down the world. But in other respects, there are a great many pretended prophets or religious teachers who resemble Jonah. If the Lord calls them to do any unpleasant duty, as, for example, to rebuke a great and wicked nation for its crimes, or to teachers who resemble Jonah. If the Lord calls them to do any unpleasant duty, as, for example, to rebuke a great and wicked nation for its crimes, or to rebute a great and wicked nation for its crimes, or to denounce some popular sin that is entrenched in the laws, the habits, the pride, the prejudices of the peo-ple, they fice from His presence. They are not wil-ling to stand against so many; they fear the multi-tude; they dare not speak out their convictions, or proclaim truths which the prevailing sentiments con-denn. Hence they keep still and navor arists or. demn. Hence they keep still, and never agitate ex-citing topics, never stir up living questions. But we will see how they come out in the end. No doubt Jonah felt, for a little while after he had

taken passage in the ship, that he had escaped mos taken passage in the ship, that he had escaped most perplexing circumstances, and got into safe quarters. So satisfied was he with his condition, that he straitway went down into the sides of the ship, and, stretching himself, went fast to sleep. We wonder how his conscience would let him sleep, after having so wilfully disobeyed. But his repose was short. God was on the sea as well as on the dry land, for He made and rules there have here having did not be supported by the perhaps land, for He made and rules them both. Perhaps Jonah did no thick of that; certainly no such thoughts entered the minds of the managers of the ship when they bar gained to carry him; their chief concern was to ge the fare, to obtain the profits.

We are told that the Lord sent out a great wind

into the sea, and there was a mighty tempest in the sea, so that the ship was like to be broken. We have no reason to think this storm came up in a momen Doubtless it arose as most storms arise. First they saw the clouds gathering in the heavens, and then they heard the pealing of the thunder and the bellowing of the waves. Next came flery shafts of lightning and sweeping torrents of rain, until at last they seemed to be hurled upon the drifting elements into the very jaws of death. And now fear strikes terror to their hearts. Brave sailors tremble. The hardy mariners, reared amid the clashing waves, a customed to fierce gales, grow pale, and cry every man unto his god, and cast forth the burden of the ship. Meanwhile, Jonah sleeps, in selfish uncon-sciousness of the danger. The crew toil and pray until all hope is gone, ere they disturb him. They resort to every other means of rescue before they think of the real cause of their trouble. How blind, how stupid they are! And when, as a last resort, extreme peril drives them to turn to him, what a strange idea they have of the way in which he is to help them. They do not plainly tell him that he is the cause of their danger, that he has basely ruined them and deserves to die. As yet, they have no thought of expelling him from the ship; they are not going to break the "union" between them violate the marine "constitution" by which They were going to have the storm abated in a more religious way, and proposed to Jonah a sor of "compromise." "What meanest thou, O sleeper!" said they. "Arise, and call upon thy God, if so be that God will think upon us, that we perish not." How subservient they were to him! How humble they were in his presence! Not a word of reproo for his guilt did they offer; they did not even him that he ought to repent of his wickedness before he prayed. They were ready to join with him in a prayermeeting or time of fasting for the common safet They believed with a modern orator, not long sin ed, that when people meet to worship, they never ought to have their consciences stung or their minds perplexed by being reminded of outside, busi-ness passions and delinquencies.

And no doubt Jonah prayed; sure we are that he

talked very religiously. "I am a Hebrew," said he, one of God's chosen ones; one of his favorites. "I fear the Lord, the God of heaven, which made the sea and the dry land." This sounds well; he is strictly Orthodox; no "infidel fanatic" he, but one of your orthodox; no "inder mante he, out one of your sound, conservative men. He believes in none of these wild reform schemes. He is not tinctured in the least with the Ninewitephobia, and does not intend to run mad with zeal to save those poor degraded idolators; they are at best but a lower order of beings, "having no rights that Hebrews are bound to respect."

ubtless, while telling them of his reverence for Doubless, while telling them or ms revenue or God, he put on a very grave countenance and assumed a proper dignity; and it seems his language produced the desired effect, for when they heard it, "the men were exceedingly afraid." So far from being shocked at his blasphemy, they came to regard him with awe and with trembling voices exclaimed, "Why has

Understanding the power which his hypocoretensions had given him over his ignorant ates, Jonah now grows bolder, and tells them plainly that he is the cause of their trouble, and that either he or they must go to the bottom. We should suppose this would be enough, and that they would hesitate no longer. He has frankly told them that there is an irrepressible conflict" between his life and theirs that they cannot both continue in the same ship; and has advised them to take him up and cast him into the sea, assuring them that then, and not till then, the sea will be calm. We are not informed how much of there was in Jonah's words. It is not said issue in plain terms, and was ready to meet it. And yet, strange as it may appear, those men still stand trembling and hesitating. So infatuated are they with Jonah, that they will not lay hands on him. Perhaps some of the more hopeful ones imagined that he would jump overboard of his own accord. The storm increases, the waves rush furiously, the sparare flying in every direction, the ship creaks frightfully at every gust, and has already append a leak. But there they stand, crying, "What shall we do unto so for the 1. What or for thee? What concession can we make? what peace-offering can we bring, that the sea may be calm unto us?" And now they all row hard again to bring the ship to land, and cry unto the Lord, saying, "We beseech thee, O Lord, we beseech thee, let us no perish for this man's life." But it was all to no pu perish for this man s ne.

Due it was an to no purpose; they could not do it. Perhaps they gained a few knots here and there as they approached some port or harbor, but the storm did not pass away; still "the as he has challenged them to do? Perhaps most of them have about concluded that it ought to be done, but then there are some of the crew who are person-ally interested in him, and threaten to lay down their

be that Jonah, having some secret misgivings and fears that all might not be well with him, made the captain take the cast of his office that he would do it. And so there they are in an evi case; destruction is captain take the cold of his office that he would do it. And so there they are in an evil case; destruction is nearing them overy moment, and still they cannot decide what policy to adopt. It is all a mere matter of policy with them. Doubtless, personal interests and pride have great weight. They had undertaken to carry Jonah, and they were ashamed to have it said they could not weather the storm with him aboard. We do not know he't the captain and some of his crew owned property in Nineveh, and of course they would not like to have Jonah go and cry against it that it should be overthrown. Such pracehing would tend to depreciate its value, if it did not accomplish its ruin. Or they might have had some rich relatives living there, for whose interests they were solicitous. It may be that they had planned to provide Jonah with a rich parish and a fat salary over in Tarshish, and so keep him away from Nineveh, and prevent him from agitating against its crimes. All these plans would be upset if they threw him into the sca. They knew God's hand was in their trouble, and they were by no means certain that he would not provide some ship or whale to take him in' if they let him go. Those were days of miracles, and such things were not so uncommon then as now. And more than this, since the world began, human experience has taught that these agitators are the hardest men to get rid of, of any in the world. They will turn up somewhere and in some way, even after we have thrown them into the sea. Them is no getting rid of them, unless they can be corrupted—bought up for money.

But the time at length came when something must be done with Jonah, and that immediately. The furthest extremity had been reached, Either he alone or the whole crew, ship and all, must go into the deep. And as the very last recort, they "took him

thest extremity had been reached. Either he alone or the whole crew, ship and all, must go into the deep. And as the very last resort, they "took him up and cast him forth into the sea." They did not do it until they were obliged to, in order to save themselves. They tried every conceivable means to rescue him. Murderer though he was at heart, a poor, wretched, guilty refugee from the presence of God, and blasted with his curse; though he had never done them any thing hu set all save these heare achieved done them any thing but evil, and they knew nothing of him but wickedness; though, had it not been for him, they might have had a prosperous yoyage and long since reached the shore, yet, so infatuated are they, that they cling to him to the very last. Only to save the ship itself, and after it has been demonstrated, by wretched experience, that it can be saved in no by wretched experience, that it can be saved in no other was, will they give him up. Their motto was, "Let Jonah perish rather than the whole crew, for, if the ship goes down, ho of course must go in it; but we will save both if we possibly can." But they could not; and so, after a long time and much danger and suffering, they were compelled to do just what they ought to have done at first. True, it was no great credit to them thus to be forced into a compliance with duty. Thus they were guilty of an improve vested. Thus they were guilty of an immense waste of n erty; and they might have saved themselves a deal of suffering by doing as they ought. But they deserved it all; it was only a reward of their own works. As soon as they changed their course, they had no trouble. We are informed that when "they took up Jonah and cast him forth into the sea, the sea ceased from her raging." Not one moment before, but just then, did it become still.

I will not detain you, readers, to explain this par abolic chapter, but leave you to make your own ap-plication. I need simply add, that here in our own time and country, we have our Jonah, our Nineveh. and that our ship of state is being furiously driven by the storm. May we learn wisdom by the experience of the ancient mariners ere it is too late!

ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION FOR BARN-STABLE COUNTY.

This body met, pursuant to notice, in Masonic Hall, Hyannis, on Saturday, March 15, 1862, at 2 o'clock, P. M. The meeting was called to order and organized by choosing officers, as follows :-

President-EZEKIEL THACHER, of Yarmouth.

Vice Presidents—Alvan Howes, of Barnstable, and Warren Hinckley, of Hyannis Port. Secretaries—Edwin Coombs and Francis Hinkly, of Hyannis, and Joshua Robbins and John W. Emery,

Messrs. Ezekiel Thacher and Francis Hinkly, and Mrs. Alice Thacher, were, on motion, chose nmittee

The inclemency of the weather and the bad state of the roads were very unfavorable to a large attendance during both days of the meeting, though on Sun-day afternoon and evening the attendance was very good—far better than could have been reasonably anticipated under the circumstances. But though the audiences were thus rendered necessarily slim pecially on the first day,-the various speakers hared in the deliberations seemed endowed with unusual power. Their utterances were full of inspira tion and quickening energy. Of course, any attempt to report them correctly or fully, with the poor fa-cilities at the command of the acting Secretary, would be impossible. He must therefore content himself by giving the reader a very meagre and fragmentary ac-count of what was said, giving as nearly the substance of their remarks as possible.

PARKER PILLSBURY, of Concord, N. H., made th opening address. He dilated upon the wealth and greatness of the country, and its large professions of freedom and equality; yet its greatness was a sham and a delusion, and its democracy a lie. Europe thinks we are a Republic, but we are not. She points her liberals to us now in the hour of our abasement, and says, "Behold the fruits of democrat-

The right of a State to separate itself from the Government, under just limitations, he held to be positive and absolute. But the manner of doing so must be proper. Nay, he had even said at the first
"Let the South go!" He could not say so now; nei ther had he any sympathy with the proposition to ther had he any sympathy with the proposition to buy off the slaveholders.

He spoke with his usual earnestness and at consid-

erable length, and was followed in some well-timed and appropriate remarks by Rev. Daniel Whittemore, and appropriate remarks by Rev. Daniel Whittemore, a veteran of ninety-one years, well known upon old Moody. The last named gentleman took a very hope ful view of the present state of things in this country felt that good must come out of the conflict, and was not at all inclined to fret at the course of events. We were mere passive instruments in the hand of God Whatever is, is right," etc. At the close

Convention met in the evening pursuant to adjourn

ment-Ezekiel Thacher in the chair. Parker Pillsbury took the floor. He animadverted t some length upon Mr. Moody's position that we ere "mere passive instruments," etc. He believed that, in a certain sense, he had as much to do with th might be a view in which the doctrine was true; but for all practical purposes it was false and mischley-ous, and fostered a spirit of indifference and indolence ous, and fostered a spirit of indifference and indolence fatal to all reform, which tended to weaken the sense of moral responsibility. We must quicken and keep alive the conscience. There is little danger at this time that the cause of liberty and human progress time that the cause of horry and human progress will sustain injury by an extreme tendency in the minds of men to view only the dark side of things. The danger all came from a public inclination directly the opposite of this. "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty."

What poor it that here is to be returned back this war, if at its close there is to be returned back upon the country the wreck of a profigate and demoralized army !—if "none calleth for justice"!—if upon the ally interested in him, and threaten to lay down their oars and do nothing to resist the storm if he is touched. And then the captain of the ressel is especially desirous to fulfill his contract to carry him over. It may

The nation has reached a fearful crisis of its dis-case; and if physician or nurse abate one iota of their vigilance, it must go by the board. The general profligacy of this nation—it must and it will be pun-ished. It is only through compliance with the laws of Humanity and Justice that salvation can come. Mr. Phillips sometimes delivers a lecture upon the "Lost Arts"; Mr. Pillabury wondered if he included Re-

pentance!

E. H. Heywood, of Boston, who arrived by the evening train, was here announced, and invited to address the meeting. He was, he said, inclited, on the whôle, to take a hopeful view of our national affairs. A marvellous change has taken place, all over the North, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, since the Abditionists of Boston were beest by a mob at Tremont. olitionists of Boston were beset by a mob at Tremont

tory and disobedient son across his knee, suppose that son should say, "Look here, father,—who be-gan this 'ere war!" The Government began this war, by planting the seeds of it in the Constitution.

Mr. Heywood's remarks were of exceeding inte st, but unfortunately, the Secretary's notes of them rere not as full as those which were preserved of his

peeches of the succeeding day.

Mr. Moody followed. He referred to some of the prophecies of Democrats and Abolitionists, and read an extract from a Democratic journal, in which the editor uttered the prediction that the Government would not be sustained by the North in putting down he rebellion. He read also a beautiful pr poem by Whittier, as, an offset to the treasonable lan-guage contained in the paragraph first read. He also illustrated the blindness and fanaticism of those who charged the responsibility of the war upon the Abolitionists by supposing that in a certain city an alarm of fire is sounded; the firemen awake, and rubbing their eyes, get up and run impetuously to the rescue with their engines, cursing as every step those who gave the alarm, and telling them if they had not raised such a pother, there would have been no fire! when Mr. Moody had concluded, the meeting ad

Convention met on Sunday morning, as per ad-ournment—Alvan-Howes in the chair. Mr. Heywood led off in a speech of much force and loquence. The highest office, he said, is not to be

arned to Sunday morning, at 101 o'clock.

President, but to be right. Dr. South-side Adams doesn't like thick lips and a woolly head; but he worships in the creed of St. Augustine—a woollyheaded theology! Majorities, he said, determine nothing. God still wields the thunderbolts of Justice though Satan secedes, with all hell at his command

Lying was one of the "fine arts" of war. Men The world had not advanced very far er eye-teeth yet upon the question of human rights Jesus marched to Calvary with his cross. By the example of his professed disciples in these days, he should have marched to Jerusalem at the head of an army as Major-General Jesus! He should have enlisted a body of Zouaves in Palestine, and marches

against Herod and Pilate!
In his view, Mr. Heywood said, the President's re In his view, air. Heywood said, the Fresteiner's re-cent message had signs of hope in it. There were other hopeful signs also. Edward Everett, Caleb Cushing, and the New York Herald had risen for prayers! This is not anarchy which we see. These clouds show a silver lining. It is the pouring out of the sixth vial of the Apocalypse, to be succeeded by the glorious Millennium

Mr. Pillsbury followed Mr. Heywood, criticising se verely the course of the Republican party, declaring that their platform had sunk so low that Stephen Ar-nold Douglas, were he living, would have to go down whole flight of stairs to get to it. The first use the Republicans made of their power was the offer of a guaranty to the slave States that slavery should not

We need for these times, he said, words of fearful We need for these times, he said, words of fearful warning. It is no time to speak comfort to the people to-day. Abraham Lincoln and that Jezebel wife of his know all the plans and purposes of the South, and do not try to defeat them. Jeff: Davis and his pirates know also the plans and purposes of the North, and they fear Lincoln and his whole army less than they did John Brown with his handful of twenty men. Convention adjourned to 2 o'clock, P. M.

On calling the Convention to order in the afternoon Edwin Coombs presented the two following resolu

Resolved. That this Convention utterly repudiate he doctrine, very commonly assented to, that "obedi-nce to wicked laws is the duty of the citizen so long as such laws remain on the statute-book"; and that as such laws remain on the statute-book"; and that we here renew our solemn protest against the shame-less and atheistical assumption that any prince, poten-tate or power whatsoever can by any decree or law-justly deprive a citizen or subject of his rights, or absolve him from the moral obligations imposed upon

pportunity is presented, for a more humane and phianthronic legislation : and that it becomes the im anthropic legislation; and that it becomes the imper-ative duty of Government to "proclaim liberty to the captive," and "let the oppressed go free"; and while loing this, there is imposed upon it the equal duty of providing, with a liberal and benevolent hand, for the xigencies likely to arise from the adoption of such a

On motion, they were received for discussion; after

North of being just as vile and guilty as the South, on the great cause of the war, which all sensible and South wages the war on the plea that the North has al right to hold slaves, the Feders wish or right to interfere with the slave property o prerogative of any loyal citizen of the Government any, even of the revolted and most rebellious

Resolved, That the position and purpose of the Government remain essentially unchanged, and the President so avows in his recent message to Congress. The Union with slaveholders, therefore, is still unbroken—the constitutional coverant with desired. onal Capital is yet cleansed of the abomi-f either slaveholding or slave-hunting; and and navy, such commanders as Commoin the army and navy, such commanders as Commo-dore Goldsborough and General Burnside are com-plimenting North Carolina men-stealers on their plimenting North Caronna men-stealers on their Christianity! and assuring them that in the North, "the sucred obligations of the Christian character" are pledged "in no manner or way to interfere with their laws, constitutionally established, their institutheir laws, constitutionally established, their institu-tions of any kind whatever, their property of any sort, or their usages in any respect," unless forced to do so by some necessity which seems not yet to exist. Resolved, That we must, therefore, as Abolition

guilty the North has been 1—even more guilty than the South 1—and can it now hope for salvation by abolishing slavery under the war power? And is not this the utmost virtue that it proposes to practice? Not because slavery is a crime, and ought to be abolished; but because we shall be ruined if we don't.

War teaches terrible instructions. In it, soldiers are constantly taught by example to override and trample upon law, liberty and humanity. What to them is the inviolability of property 1—what to them the sacredness of human life?

The nation has reached a fearful crisis of its discusse; and if physician or nurse abate one jots of the demands of the Anti-Slavery enterprise, and the demands of the Anti-Slavery enterprise, and war, in North or South; and though joyful at every manifestation of improved public sentiment in favor of Liberty and Justice, and against the crimes and cruetites of the Southern oppressors, our demand still is, that every slave be immediately senancipated, not man "military necessity," but "in the name of humanity, and according to the laws of the living God."

Resolved, That the popular religion of the North, as garnered up in Presbyterianism, Methodism, Congregationalism, Episcopacy, and the powerful denomination of Baptists, that has for thirty years resisted the demands of the Anti-Slavery enterprise, and

ination of Baptists, that has for thirty years resisted the demands of the Anti-Slavery enterprise, and maintained almost unbroken ministerial and sacra-mental fellowship with the slave-breeding and slave-holding churches of the South, but is now engaged in butchering in battle the very brethren with whom but a little while ago it ate and drank the communion head and wine is you clearly some to be a comand unblushing wickedness and disregard of the claims of humanity, to be longer mistaken by any except such as are giverly to strong delusion to believe in lies, that they may suffer the fatal consequences.

Mr. Moody here obtained the floor, and read an actract from a journal in his possession in regard to John Brown; after which, he presented his views upon the two conflicting ideas, Slavery and Freedom, in which he endeavored to show that good must come out of it; that it exhibited only a crisis of the na-

tion's disease, etc.

At the close of Mr. Moody's speech, Mr. Pillsbury ccupied a few moments in discussing the duties, esponsibilities and office of the Abolitionists,—their rogress, &c. From the first, they had encountered position from the Church, which had never ceased opposition from the Church, which had never coase-to malign and persecute them. It was a long time before the Church could be got to say that slavery was even an evil; another long pause, and the Aboli-tionists drove them to admit that it was a sin. It came hard, like pulling teeth, but it came at last. This admission caused them a split in the Methodist denomination. But we are not to think, because the Church begins at last to come to its senses, that the millennium has come. O, no! there is work to be done in her by Abolitionists for this many a day; and they must still drink the sacrament of suffering, as the colling must dealth in.

The remainder of the afternoon session was occusied in a short address by Mr. Coombs, of which the ecretary has preserved no notes.

On motion, adjourned to 7½ o'clock, evening.

EVENING SESSION. Mr. Heywood led in the deliberations of the evening. He took occasion to ob-ject to that clause of Mr. Pillsbury's second resolu-tion in which it was asserted that "the position and tion in which it was asserted that "the position and purpose of the Federal Government remain unchanged." The President, in his late message, had certainly taken a step forward. He had proposed the adoption by Congress of a resolution "that the United States ought to cooperate with any State which may adopt a gradual abolishment of slavery,"—a measure which he would not have recommended six months which he would not have recommended six months ago. And he furthermore says, in his message, that such means as may seem indispensable, or may obviously promise great efficiency toward ending the struggle, must and will come.". Mr. Heywood submit-ted whether this was not a very distinct intimation that if the border slave States did not see fit to adopt emancipation, with such encouragement from the Federal Government, such emancipation would then be accomplished under the war power. He (Mr. be accomplished under the war power. He (air. H.) would not be unreasonably captious. Does a nother box the ears of her child because, in its first attempts to walk, it is clumsy? Does she not rather rejoice at, and encourage, its earliest efforts? Mr. Heywood commented upon the President's recommendation to colonize the slaves. It would

keep eight Great Easterns constantly employed, ply-ing each once a month, to transport even the annual increase. Colonize the slaves!—why, they are a part of the continent! You might as well talk of cold nizing the hands and leaving the arms—of colonizing the stomach and leaving the mouth. There were five thousand blacks in Kansas, not one of whom had become a public charge. The "contrabands" at For-tress Monroe are more than self-sustaining. The blacks in the West Indies export annually \$27 per man; the whites liere in the North export but \$13 per man. Yet the New York Herald says the blacks in the West Indies do nothing but lie upon their backs, and look up into the blue sky! Proof this, is it not,

The sacrifices of the war he next referred to. 'The xpenses of the war, should it be ended by early sum ter, would not be less than \$700,000,000, while i would be a fair estimate to place the sacrifice of hu-man life at three hundred thousand souls. And yet this was as nothing compared with the demoralization of a vast army of volunteers soon to be turned back

upon the country.

You talk about reconciling North and South upon ome basis short of the abolition of slavery. You night as well attempt to reconcile Paradise and Per lition. It is the negro who marshals your soldier Whoever would purchase peace by restoring the old Union, with slavery in it, is a traitor. You think to Union, with savery in it, is a traitor. You times to restore peace by putting down anti-slavery;—you cannot do it. Put down anti-slavery! You might as well get up a mob of owls and bats to put out the

Mr. Pillsbury, after offering some remarks upon the finances of the Convention, paid a compliment to Sen-ator Wilson for his faithful labors thus far to cleaned the sanctuary of the nation of its slave pens. He then proceeded to say that it was not the cry of peace that alarmed him; but it was the acceptance by the Gov ernment of terms even more dangerous, under the name of peace, under the plea of restoring the old Union. Therefore it was that he said amen when his friend Heywood declared that whoever would restore the old Union, with slavery in it, was a traitor. The President had said, substantially, in his late message President had said, substantially, in his late message "If you rebels will lay down your arms and come back into the Union, the war will be ended; and fur On motion, they were received for discussion; and the onion, the war will be client, and thermore, if you will emancipate your slaves gradually, we will pay you for it." That is the utmost that present conflict, the North may be wholly right and very careful to say, that "such a proposition on the South wholly wrong; but this only convicts the part of the Federal Government sets up no claim of a avery. For whereas the acknowledgment of the national authority would render the war UNNECESSARY, and the war would AT ONCE CRASE. Union with slavery." Can any thing, then, be said of him less than that he is a traitor, by even Mr. Hey The New York Tribune says that the Republica

The New York Trione says that the Republicans made haste to do all that they could do, under the Constitution, for slavery. They had even offered to introduce an article into the Constitution guaranteeing the return of fugitive slaves; and President Lincoln would this day kill his fattest calf to feast the traitoris not yet annulled—the confederate agreement with death hell still stands; and though, under the war power, every slave might be immediately set free, not even the National Capital is yet cleaned of the war power, against President Lincoln and his wife for their most shameful and unwarrantable. most shameful and unwarrantante sack of symposis, with the nation in its distress, as evidenced by Mrs. Lincoln's late grand party at Washington, the gorgeous splendor of which so completely monopolized groups symposis at the time. geous splendor of which so completely monopolized the pens of Washington correspondents at the time President Lincoln and his wife feasting with traitors nenting North Carolina men-stealers on their istianity! and assuring them that in the North, escaped "in no manner or way to interfere with ir laws, constitutionally established, their institutes of of the Christian character" are Rome was burning!" The whole nation must go that whatever, their property of any is of any kind whatever, their property of any is of any kind whatever, their property of any is of so by some necessity which seems not yet to exist. teaolved, That we must, therefore, as Abolition, faithful and true, continue to inscribe on our mer "No Union with Slaveholders, under Repub"

Mr. Heywood objected to Mr. Pillabury's general

interpretation of the President's message. His (Hry. wood's) view of the document was the one entertained by Congress. Mr. Hickman so understood it, and pronounced Mr. Lincoln's proposition "a fearful was ing to the South." The President says, virtually, is the South—"Take what you can get now, or by and the South—"Take what you can get now, or by any and the sout

Some further remarks were offered by Mr. Pilibs, ry, upon the general tenor of the message, in reply is Mr. Heywood, when the resolutions of the former were, on motion, adopted. Mr. Coombs's resolutions were also taken up, read and adopted.

On motion, it was ordered that the Secretary trasmits a cone of the proceedings of these proceedings of the proce

On motion, it was ordered that the Secretary thas mit a copy of the proceedings of this Couvenion is the publishers of the Buston Libertor, National Ast, Slavery Standard, Cope Cod Republican, and Cope Cod Adoccate, with the request to publish the same. can, and Cape Col

On motion, adjourned sine die. EDWIN COOMBS, Secretary

DEATH OF A NOBLE WOMAN.

Some of the readers of the Inquirer may remesber an item which appeared in your columns, extracted from the Boston Traceller, in which your correspondent gave some account of little "Daisy," achid was father was formerly a slave, and both whose Paren had African blood in their veins, though they as well as their child, were so nearly white as with difficulty be distinguished from their Anglo-Saxon neighber. Mrs. Prant, the mother of little Daisy, was exceedingly well educated, having been sent to Northern schools for that purpose. She might readily has separated herself from her despised race, denied her allegiance to it in lineage, and thus exception the ending of the separated herself from her despised race, denied her allegiance to it in lineage, and thus exception, the separated herself from her despised race, denied her allegiance to it in lineage, and thus exception, the second her allegiance to it in lineage, and thus exception, the most of the second her time to the superior of the second her time to the second her second her second her time to the superior of the same second her time to the superior of the same second her time to the superior of the same second her time to the superior of the same second her time to the superior of the same second her time to the superior of the same second her time to the superior of the same second her time to the same second her superior of the same second her superior of the same second her seco e of the readers of the Inquirer may remen-

"Into the harbor of heaven now we glide;
We're home at last, home at last.
Softly we drift on the bright eliver tide;
We're home at last, home at last,
Glory to God! all our dangers are per,
We stand secure on the glorified shore;
Praise be to God! we will shout evermore
We're home at last, home at last."

The other hymn seemed significant of the "rest" to be enjoyed in that glorified "home," which thought to one, whose life had been so full of trial as he Mrs. Peak's, it is not wonderful should be a sweet and comforting one. It speaks of rest in the final home, even to those who had been slaves, as he been her husband and most of her associates—ye, even for the despised people of color to when he was allied by some slender tie of blood, which, sleder as it was she was neither ashaned of nor well was allied by some stender tie of blood, which, sie-der as it was, she was neither ashamed of nor wolf-deny, but felt the obligation it imposed to labor is her oppressed and scorned race. Yet, double, she often found comfort from the sentiment whit these lines contained, and which were favorites vil-her in her last sickness:

"In the Christian home in glory,
"In the Christian home in glory,
There my Savior's gone before me
To fulfil my soul's request.
On the other side of Jordan,
In the sweet fields of Eden,
Where the tree of life is blooming
There is rest for the weary,
There is rest for the wary,
There is rest for you."

There is rest for you."

Just at midnight, on all the ships in Hampter Roads, and which are so near us that the cry or shipboard is distinctly heard on shore, the watchess cried aloud, as usual, "Twelve o'clock, and all's well."

The sound penetrated the sick chamber, and the dying rivalid, apparently, heard it. She smid sweetly, and then breathed her last sigh, and estered upon that "rest for the weary," exchanging midnight's earthly gloom for the radiant noon of heaven.

Fortress Monroe. [Rev. A. B. Fuller.]

For another tribute to the memory of Mrs. Pesk, our poetical department.]

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and restorative differs from that of my one cles, being
finder freestorative differs from that of my one cles, being
finder She Champone with a hark which does
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She Champone with a bark which does
to make the state of the state of the state being
turning the Restorative, and will prevent the hair from
turning grow another for extensing cray hair to it satir-

using the Restorative, and will preven the an actuaring grey.

She also has another for restoring grey hair to lustiful color in nearly all cases. She is not afraid to spall of her Restoratives in any part of the world, as they are set in every city in the country. They are also packed for the customers to take to Europe with them, enough to institute or three years, as they often say they can get nothing abroad like them. MADAME CARTEAUX BANNISTER, No. 31 Winter Street, Boston

THE PULPIT AND ROSTRUM,

No. 28.

No. 28.

THE WAR: A SLAVE UNION OR A FREE!

The Speech of Hon. MARTIN F. CONWAY, delivered in the House of Representatives, and revised by the author, is published in the PULPIT AND ROSTEEN, No. 22.

Three different men—WM. LLOYD GARBISOS, Massachusetts, GARBETT DAVIS, of Kentucky, Alexander H. Sprephens, of Georgia—are represent in the Pulpit and Rostram, Nos. 26 and 27, (deals number, two in one, price 20 cents,) as follows:—

number, two in one, price 20 cents,) as follows.

The Abolitionists, and their Melations to the War.
A Lecture by William Lloyd Garrison, delivered it the Cooper Institute, New York, January 14, 1862.
The War not for Confiscation or Emuscipation: A Speech by Hon. Garrett Davis, delivered in the U. S. Senate, January 23, 1862.

African Slavery, the Corner-Stone of the Saukar Confederacy: A Speech by Hon. Alexander H. Stychens, Vice President of the Condedracy, in which the speaker holds that "African slavery, as it exist among us, is the proper status of the negro in our form of civilization." and "our new Government [bis Southern Confederacy] is the first in the history of the world based upon this great physical, philosophical and moral truth."

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March 27.